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MR. FRYE ON THE SUBSIDY

An Eloquent Address Urging Aid to American Shipping.

IN THE COMMERCIAL WAR

European Nations Are Paying an Aggregate of $5,000,000 a Year to Help Eastern Trade.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The programme of the senate leaders for a business session was taken up in earnest today, and material progress was made.

What is popularly known as the ship subsidy bill was made the unfinished business of the senate instead of the Spooner Philippine measure, and the discussion of it was opened by Mr. Frye of Maine, chairman of the committee on commerce, from which the measure was reported. He addressed the senate today for more than an hour and a half. He had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

The great crowds of yesterday were absent and business on the floor proceeded during the day precisely as it would in mid-session.

As soon as the session opened the credentials of Senator-elect Dolliver of Iowa were presented and he was sworn in.

Mr. Dillingham, the new senator from Vermont, was assigned membership on the following committees: Civil service, engrossed bills, territories, transportation routes to the seaboard, additional accommodations for the library of congress and Indian depredations, and Mr. Dolliver to Pacific railroads, agriculture, education and labor, interstate commerce, post-offices and postroads and improvements of the Mississippi river.

Bills Passed.

Bills on the calendar were passed as follows:

To authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain classes, with an amendment restricting its operation to depositions taken at the instance of the accused; to authorize Captain N. M. Brooks, superintendent of foreign mails, to accept the decoration of the Red Eagle, of the third class, from the emperor of Germany; to authorize George D. Meiklejohn, jr., to accept the decoration of chevalier of the first class from the government of Sweden and Norway; to encourage the holding of an interstate and West Indian exposition in Charleston, S. C., in 1901.

The last named measure appropriates $250,000 and admits exhibits free of duty. The resolution offered by Mr. Frye yesterday to pay the widow of Senator Hanna the salary due him as senator from March 4 to the date of his death was passed.

Mr. Frye then took up the ship subsidy bill and addressed the senate in support of it. He said:

"The world," Mr. Frye declared, "has entered upon a fierce commercial war, and it is to be a long and strenuous conflict. Each nation is seeking the advantage of its rivals in this conflict and is pressing forward to gain that advantage. Most of the foreign nations are looking for commercial advantage in the east. Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany are paying an aggregate of $5,000,000 per year in subsidies for the carrying ships of the eastern trade."

He pointed out that under the present conditions it costs the United States from 40 to 80 per cent. more, principally in wages and food, to operate its ships, than it costs Great Britain, and about 80 per cent. more than it costs Norway; and the United States, said he, is forced to compete under such a handicap with the encouraged and protected ships of foreign countries.

Mr. Frye discussed at some length the question of export bounties and discriminating duties, maintaining that export bounties were impracticable and that in the matter of discriminating duties the United States would encounter no less than 31 different treaties. These would have to be abrogated if discriminating duties are enforced. The abrogation of these treaties, he said, would be a calamity to the country.

The United States, he said, has the greatest seacoast, unparalleled and unapproachable natural resources, shipbuilders the equal of any in the world, the greatest exports in the world and every argument in our favor, the United States has permitted its commercial rivals to seize the pathways of commerce and hold them practically to the exclusion of this country.

Last year of all the enormous exports and imports of the United States only 9 per cent. was carried in American bottoms, and the United States paid to foreign nations (principally Great Britain and Germany) $500,000 a day for doing carrying trade work for this country. He pointed out that during the war with Spain the United States was forced to search the seas over for auxiliary cruisers and transports because we had sacrificed our carrying ships.

The Commercial War.

at 1:45. The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler of May 25 last to refer the credentials of William A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, appointed senators from Montana, to the committee on privileges and elections, was called up by Mr. Carter of Montana, but went over until tomorrow.

Ship Subsidy Bill.

When the unfinished business—known as the Spooner Philippine bill—was laid before the senate at 2 o'clock Mr. Frye, having previously yielded the gavel to Senator Gallinger, moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the bill "to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports and seamen for government use when necessary," better known as the ship subsidy bill. The effect of the motion was to make the subsidy bill the unfinished business.

Mr. Jones, Arkansas, demanded the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed, 38 to 20, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bard, Beveridge, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Dolliver, Elkins, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McMillin, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Conn.), Platt, (N. Y.), Quarles, Scott, Sewell, Sloop, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—38.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Butler, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones, (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, Morgan, Pettigrew, Pettus, Sullivan, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Vest, Wellington—20.

Mr. Frye's Amendment.

Mr. Frye, the sponsor for the bill, addressed the senate in explanation of it. His statement was elaborate and at times eloquent. This great maritime nation, he said, was placed in a position humiliating beyond expression by the present condition of our treaties would be an offense to every nation involved.

"Our relations with European countries today," said he, "are most amicable. Do you think it wise to disturb these relations at this time?"

Mr. Frye said he could see no reason why any man should favor free ships as a remedy. In this connection he referred to the shipyards of the United States and expressed the opinion that a great maritime nation like this might as well be without a constitution as to be without shipyards.

Increased Expense.

Mr. Frye showed how much greater was the cost of building and operating ships under the American flag. If these expenses were not greater, he said, there would be no excuse for the pending bill and its foundation would fall. He presented, therefore, an array of figures to prove that it cost not only more to construct American ships, but more to operate them after they were built than foreign ships. His figures indicated that ships of Great Britain had an advantage of from $4.70 to $5 per gross ton over American ships in the expense of construction and operation. He related the incident cited by Mr. Clyde of the Clyde Steamship company before the commerce committee, of the operation of a ship under a Norwegian flag and an exactly similar vessel under the American flag. The expense of operating the Norwegian ship, he said, was just half that of operating the American ship between the same ports.

Mr. Frye also referred to the line of vessels run by the late John Roach from New York to Brazil. They came into competition with a line of Spanish ships exactly similar in size and speed to the American ships. The Spanish vessels had a yearly advantage of $120,000 over the American ships and could make money carrying freight at $5 per ton, while the American ships could not do so at $10 per ton.

Senator Dolliver, which was raised by Mr. Bailey yesterday, was removed today by the presentation of a new set of credentials from Gov. Shaw, and Mr. Mr. Connor took the oath.

School Instructors.

Three bills were passed under the call of committees, the most important being one to provide for the detail of not to exceed 100 retired army officers and 500 non-commissioned officers as military instructors in the public schools of such cities as adopt a system of military instruction. The others were "to prevent the failure of military justice," and to legalize an issue of $250,000 of bonds by Pima county, Arizona.

The resignation of Mr. Devries of California, who is now a member of the board of general appraisers, was laid before the house, as was the resignation of Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin as a member of the committee on insular affairs. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Hamilton of Michigan as a member of the committee on insular affairs; Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, as chairman of the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, and Mr. Davis of Florida, and Mr. McDermott of New Jersey as members of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

The Army Bill.

Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, then reported the army reorganization bill. The volunteers under the present law, he said, must be mustered out July 1 and every one must feel the imperative need of providing for a new army. He asked unanimous consent that the bill be taken up tomorrow.

"I object," said Mr. Sulzer. "If the gentleman desires to consider the bill he can bring in a rule."

The usual resolution for the distribution of the president's message was adopted and the house then proceeded to business under the call of committees. The first bill passed was one to "prevent the failure of military justice." It was explained that its purpose was to amend the laws relating to military courts martial and the civil trials of soldiers. Mr. Marsh (Ill.) then had passed a bill "to assist military instruction in the public schools" and a bill also was passed authorizing Pima county, Arizona, to issue bonds to the amount of $250,000.

Then, at 4:35 p. m., the house adjourned.

COAST STOWE'S VIEW

Splendid Commercial Opportunities Soon Open In South Africa.

London, Dec. 4.—James G. Stowe, the United States consul general at Cape Town, landed at Southampton today. Mr. Stowe said:

"I give the war in South Africa four months to come to an end. In my opinion it is bound to be snuffed during that period. I do not believe Lord Kitchener will do much more than any other general. The present plan of the British campaign is bound to bring about the result. Moreover, there are 16,000 Boer prisoners in Ceylon, St. Helena and Cape Town, all of whom are anxious to have an end of hostilities.

"Shortly before I left, Christian Botha, a cousin of Louis Botha, got up a petition among his fellow prisoners at Cape Town urging the commandant general to make peace. A majority signed the petition, which undoubtedly represented the aggregate opinion of the Boer prisoners.

"All this talk about burning farms is buncombe. The only farms which are destroyed are farms from which shots are fired at the British or those which are obviously used to shelter the Boers."

Mr. Stowe went on to relate several instances where the British had good excuse for burning farms, but refrained. He said he did not believe the rumors of sedition in Cape Colony would result in much.

"Splendid commercial opportunities are being opened up in South Africa," said Mr. Stowe, "of which the United States are only just beginning to take advantage. As soon as the fighting is over, South Africa will be one of the best markets in the world, a market where the British themselves admit we are already outstripping them."

PEKING CONFERENCE

Peking, Dec. 4.—As was expected the meeting of the foreign envoys today did not result in any definite conclusion owing to the fact that none of the foreign governments have notified any of their representatives as to the form of preliminary note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Mr. Conger, the United States ambassador, said after the meeting:

"Apparently it is the desire of all to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I believe the next meeting will be the last, but will not be called until every minister has received definite instructions covering every point. Personally I am satisfied with the results of the proceedings today."

BRITISH GOODS FREE.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Clay of Georgia today introduced bills providing for the admission, free of duty, of articles controlled by the trusts.

PAPERS

London, Dec. 5.—The Morning Post seizes the occasion of General Mercier's speech in the French senate yesterday to criticise the weakness of British defenses, which, it says, must be attributed to red tape, but the papers generally treat Mercier's outburst in a spirit of banter.

"It is an idea worthy of the courageous soldier who tortured Dreyfus into a living grave, and who, as minister of war, sat shivering with terror during a whole night at Elysee, as Germany should declare war against France," says the Daily Chron-

SMALLPOX EPIDE

AVE

New York, Dec. 4.—Forty cases in the pesthouse on North Brothers island, one new case in the infected district on the west side and two deaths to date was the condition of the smallpox outbreak as reported by the board of health today.

None of the officials took any comfort from the fact that one new case developed today as against eight on Monday for the disease has overleaped the bounds to which they had tried to confine it in the neighborhood of "All Nations block" in West Sixty-ninth street, where it started. They are now satisfied that they will have many new cases to deal with.

The new case was that of a woman 30 years old. The death reported today was that of Mary Holmes, 44

THE OPEN

Gen. H. Gordon's Address Before the Southern Commercial Co

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—The Southern here today with delegates present from addresses of welcome, John B. Gordon pleaded for the open door in the orient.

"For her and her children, the sou Chinese wall, but it looks with palpitati orient as an outlet for her great staple.

"She wants the Nicaraguan canal, com oceans.

"She asks for the open door—and a 1,000,000 bales of cotton which she will in vert into clothing for the nations. She bi of the seas to tear down their walls, to lif and I want to say just here that the day of all come from these redeemed nations the presence of the American flag and th

The report of the committee on orga the association to be to promote the indus to become an agency for gathering and d resources of the south; to aid in organ zi organization or business clubs throughout to become the medium for stimulating th to greater effort toward manufacturing its own soil and also to secure to interest capi sections to come to the southern states.

REPETITION OF OUTRAGE

Feared By Missionaries and Others Unless Boxers Are Punished.

ALLIED DEMANDS OF POWERS

By Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang---Say China Desires Peace at Any Price.

Peking, Dec. 3.—All the foreign envoys have now heard from their governments regarding the joint note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries and a meeting will be held tomorrow. The envoys are not communicative but enough is known with reference to the objections of different governments to make it seem doubtful that the meeting will have a satisfactory conclusion.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang both say that they are anxiously awaiting the demands of the powers. They declare that China desires peace at any price commensurate with the dignity of an independent nation but they point out that so long as a large foreign army occupies the province of Chi-li the problem will be harder to solve.

The missionaries and others who went through the siege protest bitterly against any suggestion of leniency. They urge particularly that those who are high in office and who were really responsible for the outrages to foreigners should be executed. And they insist also that a sufficient force should be kept in China to guarantee order and to keep foreigners independent of the Chinese declaring that if this is not done a repetition of the troubles is inevitable.

London, Dec. 4.—"Placards are again being posted," says the Tien-tsin correspondent of the Standard, wiring Sunday, "announcing a renewal of the anti-foreign outbreaks as imminent."

The Shang hai correspondent of the Morning Post, says the Nan-king viceroy told Admiral Seymour during the latter's recent visit, that the court would never return to Peking, but as the correspondent learns the Nan-king viceroy holds just the contrary opinion.

MOVEMENTS OF ALLIED TROOPS ABOUT PEKING

Berlin, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the international forces in China, sent from Peking, under date of Saturday, December 1, says that after hoisting the German flag at the Ming tombs and punishing several neighboring villages for the murder of the Christians, the late Colonel Yorck's detachment, commanded by General Gayl, returned to Peking in four columns by way of Yangfan, Chen-pien-tie-cheng, Thang-shang and Niu-lan-shan, each about a day's march northward of Peking.

The Kaigan expedition, the dispatch also says, was very successful. Several thousand Chinese regulars under the command of two generals, were driven in wild flight from the province of Chi-li to Shan-si.

The remains of the late Colonel Yorck have arrived at Peking.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 3.—Kwang Chan, attache of the Chinese legation here, and a match applied. The man was literally roasted. When the heat and pain had partially revived him he called piteously for help and his screams attracted the police. When news of the outrage became widespread the greatest indignation was expressed. The two suspects were put in the city jail and guarded by deputies.

Shortly after 10 o'clock tonight a mob of 15 or 20 men called at the jail and demanded the prisoners of the jailer. The jailer swore that they were not in his possession. They had been taken to Fort Worth early in the evening, he declared.

"Well," said the eager of the mob, "if we catch them we will burn them."

Faulkner and Chapman refuse to talk and no motive is known for the crime.

COLORADO'S VOTE

Denver, Dec. 3.—The official canvass of the presidential vote in Colorado was finished today. Based on the highest vote received by the electors on each ticket Bryan received 122,944 and McKinley 93,141, making Bryan's plurality 29,803.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Roads are Willing to Make the Rate Demanded if the Date is Set Later.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The Evening Post says:

If an agreement concerning rates to the G. A. R. encampment is not arranged between western roads before December 5 it is likely the encampment will not be held at Denver. The roads, or a controlling number of them, are willing to make the rate demanded provided the encampment officials will postpone the encampment. The veterans are unwilling to set a later date before the roads have formally granted the rate desired. Cleveland's making strenuous efforts to secure the encampment and is said to have furnished unsatisfactory assurances that the one cent rate to that city can be secured.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The establishment of a system of special storm forecasts for the North Atlantic region in the near future is promised in the annual report of Prof. Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau. Professor Moore says that this innovation becomes possible by the completion of a cable system connecting Lisbon, the Azores and New York city. It is proposed to include Bermuda and a number of important points on the western coast of Europe in the new system of reports. The report continues as follows:

"The original experimental work of the bureau during the year was confined to an investigation of the possibilities of wireless telegraphy as a method of establishing communication between vessels at sea and exposed points along our lake and sea coasts. Satisfactory progress was made in this investigation, but the time is not ripe for communication of the details of the work.

"Some progress also has been made in a study of the problem of reducing barometric observations made in the western plateau country to sea level. It is proposed to extend the system of reduction so that the maps of weather conditions at the 3,500 foot plane and the 10,000 foot plane as well as at sea level may be readily constructed. This work has been greatly needed for many years."

The report says that the forecast service has been strengthened and that the approach of all dangerous tropical storms, the movement of cold waves and the occurrence of killing frosts and in formal interview today, said:

"It is futile for Field Marshal von Waldersee to send into the interior expeditions, the presence of which only irritates the natives and increases their animosity toward the Europeans. The emperor will not return to Peking as long as foreign troops, beyond the legation guards, are there. Should it be necessary the emperor will fly further than Sian-fu.

"I do not believe the United States intends to negotiate apart from the other powers. The interests of all the powers, including the United States, compel them to act in concert. Consequently it is improbable that Mr. Conger will be secretly instructed to act apart from the representatives of the other countries. I believe the powers will soon reach an agreement. China is anxious to conclude peace, as this condition of affairs means the ruin of commerce, the gradual annihilation of public welfare and the devastation of Peking and other towns and villages."

CONGRESS IN SESSION

Beginning of the Short Session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Resolutions of Respect to Deceased Members---Date of Election Considered.--Routine Business.

Washington, Dec. 3.—In the senate today the work of the short session of the fifty-sixth congress was successfully launched. It had been the purpose of the senate to announce the death of Senators Gear of Iowa and Davis of Minesota, immediately after assembling and then to adjourn and to receive the message of the president tomorrow. But as this had been announced by leaders of both branches of congress and a "business session" it was determined to receive the message today and thus gain one day in a session in which that much time may be of immense importance. Aside from the reading of the message and the administration of the oath of office to William B. Dilling'am, the new senator from Vermont, who succeeds the late Justin S. Morrill, no business was transacted. The other new member of the body, former representative John P. Dolliver, who succeeds the late Senator Gear of Iowa was present throughout the session, but his credentials were not presented and he was not sworn in. These formalities will be complied with tomorrow, now that the senate has been officially informed of the death of Senator Gear.

Senators Greet Each Other.

Since the senate had convened a great national campaign had been inaugurated and conducted to a conclusion, and as senators assembled they exchanged political greetings as well as the warm hand-clasps of personal friendship. A notable meeting on the floor just before the session opened was that between Mr. Hanna of Ohio and Mr. Jones of Arkansas, the chairmen respectively of the Republican and Democratic national committees. Surrounded by many of their colleagues they exchanged cordial greetings and laughed and chatted for several minutes.

The air of the chamber was heavy with the perfume from magnificent floral pieces.

The fall of Senator Frye's gavel caused a hush to fall over the chamber at 12 o'clock and then Mr. Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain, in a beautiful prayer, paid touching tributes to the deaths of Senators Davis and Gear.

The call of the roll disclosed the presence of 81 senators, and the senate then proceeded to routine business.

William B. Dillingham was sworn in to fill the unexpired term of the late Justin S. Morrill.

Not for the President.

A resolution by Mr. Hoar that a committee of two senators be appointed to join a similar committee of the house to inform the president that the congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have was adopted. The chair appointed Senators Hoar and Cockrell.

The senate then took a recess of 40 minutes, and on reassembling Mr. Hoar announced that the president had expressed his pleasure that congress was once more in session, and that he would communicate with it forthwith.

Message Received.

Instantly Major Pruden, one of the secretaries of the president, was recognized and presented the awaited message of the president. It took Mr. Bennett, the secretary of the senate, one hour and 30 minutes to read it. The full text of the message will be found on pages 1, 2 and 3.

Mr. Allison then announced the death in July last of his colleague, Senator John Henry Gear, and offered the usual resolution of sorrow, which was adopted.

Mr. Nelson, Minnesota, who had returned only two hours before from St. Paul, announced formally the death of Senator Davis, saying that in his death "the nation has lost one of its wisest public servants and the state of Minnesota one of its most distinguished sons," the senate then, at 3:45 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Allison, as an additional mark of respect for the memories of Senator Gear and Senator Davis, adjourned.

GOOD FEELING DOMINATED OPENING OF THE HOUSE

Washington, Dec. 3.—The opening of the session in the house was brilliant, but not exciting. There were the usual throngs in the galleries and the usual display of floral pieces on the floor, but the proceedings were purely formal, consisting of the rapping to order by the speaker, prayer by the chaplain, the roll call of members, the house and took the oath of allegiance.

New Members Sworn In.

Albert D. Shaw, who succeeds the late Representative Calckering of New York; Allen F. McDermott, who succeeds the late Representative Daly of New Jersey; Walter C. Hoffecker, who succeeds the late Representative Hoffecker of Delaware; Edward DeV. Morgan of the treaty is a necessary preliminary to the passage of the canal bill, and the present disposition is to contend for that order of precedence. The committee also discussed the possibility of Democratic opposition to the subsidy bill. Some of the members who had talked with Democratic senators expressed the opinion that there would be no effort to prevent this legislation by factitious opposition though they expect a number of speeches against it.

Senator Lodge was called into the conference for the purpose of consultation concerning the treaty. He stated that he would be prepared to proceed with it at any time and that he was anxious to have it disposed of at as early a day as possible.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Washington, Dec. 3.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the house of representatives was held today in the hall of the house at the close of the session today, to consider the course to be taken on army legislation. Representative Hay of Virginia, a member of the military committee, explained the status of the army bill proposed by Secretary Root and urged the desirability of not legislating until the course of the government as to the Philippines had been more definitely determined. He proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the law now in existence as to the army be continued for two years from July 1, 1900."

Tawney, Minnesota, also of the military committee, proposed to amend the time to one year. Mr. Jones, Virginia, presented a substitute resolution, expressing the opposition of the caucus to the army reorganization bill submitted by the war department. Representatives Richardson, Bailey, Carmack, Newlands, Cox and others made speeches, showing considerable diversity of opinion as to what should be done. Mr. Hay finally withdrew his resolution and the other propositions were not passed, the caucus adjourned without action.

THE SULTAN'S WOE.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—Hassan Pasha Ostoman, minister of marine, and Gen. Williams, representing the Cramp shipbuilding company of Philadelphia, have signed a contract for the construction of the cruiser for the Ottoman navy. The price to be paid is £350,000, which includes £25,000 indemnity to the United States for losses sustained by Americans during the Armenian massacres.

Capt. C. M. Chester of the United States battleship Kentucky, with a number of the officers of the battleship, is expected here. He will probably remain a few days.

REGIMENTAL MASCOTS

Three Boys Returned to United States From Manila Against Their Wishes By Americans.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—Three little regimental mascots were involuntary passengers from Manila on the transport Thomas. They were Fred Seagelstell, aged 13, from Cleveland, who went out with the Thirteenth infantry; John Wolfing, aged 9, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Sam Carter, a 16-year-old colored boy, who claimed "De Souf" as his home.

Seagelstell distinguished himself in the Philippines by capturing a Filipino spy or and by being himself captured before he could land the Filipino within the American lines. While scouting around on his own account at Lipa the boys fellow came upon a stray Fili-

KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Five Killed and Many Injured in Boiler House Disaster.

THE DEAD ARE UNIDENTIFIED

Many Victims Were Visitors Watching the Dynamos---Damage to Passing Train.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Five railway employes were instantly killed and 12 people injured by the explosion of a boiler house of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad this evening. Four of the injured are hurt so badly that they may die.

The dead:

AUGUST CLAMMAN, section foreman, crushed by falling walls while standing near power house.

ANTHONY KRAUSE, fireman at power house, internally injured; died on the way to the hospital.

AUGUST WEISS, section hand, struck by boiler.

JOSEPH SPECHT, section hand, caught under boiler.

HARRY SCHMUR, 18 years old, clerk in auditing office of Northwestern road, neck broken by flying debris while walking past power house.

The seriously injured:

John Butterworth, chief electrician of power house; skull fractured, internal injuries, will probably die.

August Beck, Milwaukee; injured by part of the roof of a parlor car falling on him.

Mrs. August Beck, Milwaukee; thrown against seat, internally injured.

Michael McGregor, severely burned; may die.

A number of strangers were standing around watching the dynamos in the electric light plant.

Just as the explosion occurred, the Ashland limited train was pulling out of the station. The greater part of the train had passed and although all the cars were heavily battered with falling bricks and debris, only the last two coaches, a Pullman sleeper and a drawing room car were badly damaged. The boiler head, and the boiler itself caught these coaches. The boiler struck the rear car, while the boiler head plowed through the one immediately in front. Fortunately both flew high and struck the cars above the windows, carrying away portions of the roof and vestibule. Few of the passengers happened at the time to be in the ends of the two cars hit by the flying metal, and such of them as were hurt were struck by flying splinters or suffered from being thrown violently to the floor.

On the train were Mr. and Mrs. August Beck of Milwaukee and Mr. and Mrs. William Bicker of Sheboygan, Wis. Both couples were returning from their bridal tour and although none of them was injured, Mrs. Beck was dashed against a seat in the car and sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal. Neither of the cars were thrown from the track and the engine drew them quite a distance before coming to a stop. Traffic, however, was interrupted for nearly four hours. The destruction of the electric lighting plant plunged the station into total darkness and the pile of debris was thrown across the tracks, temporarily blocking suburban traffic. The cause of the explosion is not known. The property loss to the road will be $100,000.

FRENCH PRESS TALKS OF KRUEGER AFFAIR

Paris, Dec. 3.—Emperor William's telegram to Mr. Krueger refusing to receive him, continues to be the chief subject of comment in the French press. The afternoon newspapers strike a note of sadness. They say they see in his majesty's action the shattering his reputation for chivalry. The Temps and Journal des Debats explain Emperor William's message by the Anglo-German understanding on African questions.

The Temps says:

"The emperor's wording, that he could not receive Mr. Krueger on account of his position already taken, is very clear. Every one understands that the emperor, if not actually fulfilling one of the clauses of the recent Anglo-German accord, is inspired by the spirit thereof [illegible] to receive Mr. Krueger. the eyes of the world that the emperor has veered his policy in favor of England since he sent his famous dispatch on the Jameson raid. Mr. Krueger's advisors neither saw nor foresaw anything and they exposed Mr. Krueger to the total check he has just experienced. This, perhaps, is not the first bad advice they gave him which explains many things in the past."

Yves Guiot, in the Siecle, compares the attitude of Emperor William with that of France to the advantage of the former. He says:

"Emperor William wished to show that his government had not surrendered its power to the least enlightened classes and intimated to Mr. Krueger that he was opposed to his coming to Berlin to be acclaimed by hands fed by Mr. Leyds and paid agitators. I can affirm to a certitude that if Mr. Krueger approaches the czar diplomatically

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

PROVINCE OF SHAN-SI

Berlin, Dec. 3.—A special from China to the Volks Zeitung reports a fearful massacre in the province of Shan-si. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italians and French.

The governor invited them to his house, pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the governor himself pontarded them all. Next, the governor went to the bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the governor pontarded them and also a number of Chinese priests and 30 Chinese slaters. Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Price and their son, all of the American board; Mrs. and Mrs. Lagren of the Swedish and Miss Eldred, an English woman, were butchered. The story of these murders directly implicated Yu Hsien, then governor of Shan-si. As announced in the Peking dispatches of the Associated Press of Saturday last, news of Li Hung Chang's staff say the Chinese emperor will probably send Yu Hsien a silk cord, which is an intimation that he must hang himself.

A number of the reports have been published of the June massacres in Shan-si, some of the details being too horrible for publication. Men, women and children were butchered.

Fifteen seminarists, who had hidden themselves in a cistern were, the dispatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed.

A Chinese priest and two Christians, who attempted to escape, were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

MORRISON TRIAL

Olin Castle Testifies of Murdered Woman on Witness Stand.

Eldorado, Kas., Dec. 3.—Olin Castle was on the witness stand for five hours today, during which time he detailed his relations with Jessie Morrison before the latter's fatal quarrel with Mrs. Castle. Those who had expected that his cross examination would reveal sensational testimony were disappointed. It was not disclosed that his relations with Miss Morrison had been anything but those of a friend. It was shown that he had taken Miss Morrison riding, had accepted ties from her and received letters from her, he latter after he had become engaged to Miss Wiley who afterwards became Mrs. Castle. Castle admitted showing some of the letters to Miss Wiley and that they made her angry with Mrs Morrison; he also admitted that Miss Morrison had never threatened his fiance, but instead had made friendly overtures to her. It was made plain that jealousy over Castle existed between the two women.

Just before Castle was dismissed from the stand this afternoon the attorney for the defense, looking witness squarely in the face and speaking slowly, asked:

"You have told all that there was in your relations with Jessie Morrison?"

Witness did not flinch when he replied: "Yes, sir."

"There was nothing more intimate than what you have told?"

"No, sir."

Later in the week Miss Morrison will take the stand in her self-defense.

In the cross examination at the afternoon session Castle admitted he was not positive that one of the letters from Excelsior Springs had been written by Miss Morrison.

"Jessie's name was not signed to the latter. I thought it was her handwriting."

The letter had been burned.

The state concluded the examination of its witnesses tonight. It used 40 of the 51 witnesses it had subpoenaed.

Kansas City, Dec. 3.—A special to the Times from Eldorado, Kan., says:

Mrs. Castle's dying statement was made public tonight. It tells how Jessie Morrison called on her in the morning of the assault, and how they discussed Miss Morrison's relations with Castle. Miss Morrison had a letter and asked if Mrs. Castle had written it. Mrs. Castle said no. The statement goes on:

"Jessie at first denied all that I told her, but finding that it was of no use she then confessed it all and then she said:

"'Well, you may read the letter.' As she said this she arose from the lounge, and, passing in front of me and to my right, looking out of the door, she asked me if there was any one about the house. I saw the letter in her left hand when she arose from the lounge.

"The next thing I knew Jessie Morrison struck me across the throat with a razor which she had in her right hand. I do not know where she took the razor from. I tried to defend myself the best I could from the blows. I cut my fingers in trying to get the razor from her. I also screamed all I could. She was on top of me. She got off of me and cut herself in the throat and arms. I saw her do it.

"I don't know how many times Jessie cut me or struck me with the razor, but a great number of times."

ROASTED ALIVE.

Pat Bain the Victim of a Crime in East Dallas, Texas.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 3.—Screams of agony brought policemen to a saloon in East Dallas this morning at 1:30. Seated in a chair, unable to move, was a man whose garments were a mass of flames. The policemen say Eugene Faulkner and J. W. Chapman were standing behind the bar smoking cigars and watching the unfortunate man who was being roasted to death. "Bring some water here," shouted an officer."

"Get it yourself," it is declared one of the men retorted. "Let him die. What's the use of worrying over him?"

One of the officers took off his coat and with it beat out the fire. The man was sent to the city hospital.

Soon after his arrival at the hospital the two men who were in the bar-room were brought before him for identification. Then it was that the discovery was made that his eyes had been burned out. The injured man died at 6 p. m. He was Pat Bain, for many years a constable at Garland, this county. It is claimed by the police that Bain was drugged and that as he reclined in a chair unconscious a quantity of turpentine was poured over him.

heavy snow have been accurately forecasted. Three destructive hurricanes passed the West Indies and moved northeastward during the year. The most destructive was that which devastated Puerto Rico August 8, 899, and affected the Atlantic coast for four days, during which time accurate information regarding its character and probable course were telegraphed along the line of advance preceding its arrival by periods varying from a few hours in the Leeward Islands to 36 and 48 hours along the South Atlantic coast. The storm passed over the Leeward and Bermuda islands in September and on the Caribbean sea and the Atlantic coast of the United States in October following, shipping interests being advised several days in advance.

Professor Moore calls attention to the recent decision of the U. S. court of appeals at Richmond, Va., involving the responsibility of a vessel master for damages by rain to a cargo of rice discharged on an unsheltered wharf at Charleston, S. C., when the bureau had predicted rain. He says that contrary to widely-published comments the decision clearly stated that where the storm warnings are brought to the attention of vessel masters it is their duty to take cognizance and observe them, though the court said the ordinary predictions of rain, snow and moderate changes of temperature are less reliable than almost anything of which the general public is expected to take cognizance. Professor Moore contends that the decision was a commendation instead of a condemnation of storm warnings. The bureau, he says, concedes that out of every five forecasts of precipitation one has failed of verification, while there has not been a destructive marine storm anywhere in the United States in over six years that was not preceded by the danger warnings or a severe cold wave of which fa mers were not given timely warning.

KRUEGER AND THE KAISER.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Mr. Krueger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that in consequence of previous arrangements he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will, therefore, proceed direct from Cologne for Holland. He telegraphed to this effect this afternoon.

The emperor's intimation was conveyed to Mr. Krueger by the German envoy at Luxembourg, who arrived at Cologne today.

The Cologne Gazette in an inspired communique says:

"Mr. Krueger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake. It would be even a great crime to allow him to entertain a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

This declaration is accompanied with reproaches Mr. Krueger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare and having disregarded Germany's advice when he might have still followed it."

The press generally strikes the same note.

Farmers Meeting Severe Losses Have Killed Cattle.

Denver, Dec. 3.—Reports from Meeker, Colo., state that the Indians have killed a number of cattle belonging to ranchmen living between Rangely and the Colorado boundary line. The report also says that Game Commissioner Johnson has gone to that part of the state in order to ascertain if the reports are true, and, if so, arrest the guilty parties. The Mormons arrested for killing game are now in the Meeker jail.

appointment of the formal committee to wait on the president and the reception and reading of the presidential message. Despite the fact that a great presidential campaign had concluded within a month, the best of feeling seemed to prevail between victors and vanquished.

The reading of the message which, naturally, was the feature of the day, occupied over two hours. It was listened to with respectful interest by both sides. The deaths of the late Representative Daly of New Jersey, and Representative Fletcher of Delaware, and Senators Davis of Minnesota and Gear of Iowa were announced, and as a further mark of respect to their memories the house adjourned until tomorrow.

Flowers in Profusion.

When Speaker Henderson called the house to order at noon the desks of half the members were freighted with flowers from admiring friends and the profusion of the floral pieces gave the hall more the appearance of a gay ball than a legislative assembly. The floral pieces were of infinite variety. Roses, carnations and chrysanthemums of every hue were made into every conceivable design. The great proportion of the flowers were on the Republican side and one could mark the geographical limits of the victorious party in the recent campaign by the flowered desks. Here and there, however, an admiring constituent had deposited a basket of flowers on a desk on the Democratic side. They usually marked the seat of one who won a personal triumph. The gallery as the west filled and beautiful the capital was present, gowned in the smartest winter frocks.

A rap with the gavel and a request for "the house will be in order" from Speaker Henderson, commanded the assemblage on the floor and galleries to remain quiet, and then the blind chaplain delivered a prayer. In his invocation the chaplain referred feelingly to the deaths of the late Representatives Daly of New Jersey and Hoffecker of Delaware, which occurred during the recess.

The speaker then directed the clerk to call the roll. As soon as the clerk began, the conversation on the floor and in the galleries was resumed. The confusion became so great that the clerk could not hear the responses and the speaker was obliged several times to call for order.

The speaker announced that 314 members had responded to the roll call, a quorum, and the house was ready for business. The following members-elect then appeared at the bar of the

CONDENSED

Washington, Dec. 3.—The Republican senatorial committee on order of business this afternoon decided that the ship subsidy bill should displace the Spooner Philippine bill as the unfinished business. It is also considered at the same time the disposition of the Pauncefote treaty and decided that that question should receive a fair attention with the shipping bill. The arrangement provides that the shipping bill shall have preference, but that when no one is prepared to make a speech on it the senate shall go into executive session for the consideration of the treaty.

In accordance with this understanding Senator Frye, at the first opportunity tomorrow, will move to take up the bill, and the motion prevailing there is little doubt that the senate will proceed to displace the Spooner bill, which there is no disposition at present to press. Senator Frye will probably make a speech. It is not expected that any other senator will

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ELKS HONORED THEIR DEAD

Large Audience Filled the Opera House Yesterday Afternoon on the Occasion of the Annual Services in Memory of Those Who Have Departed.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The annual memorial services of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge 309, were held yesterday afternoon in the opera house. An audience of 800 people filled the building and witnessed the beautiful ceremonies. It is an annual custom of the Elks that occurs on the first Sunday in December, and the citizens have gotten into the habit of looking forward to it.

The services yesterday were the most beautiful and impressive that the lodge has ever held. The lodge was opened with many of the brethren seated on the stage, while others were scattered throughout the house. The stage was filled with plants and flowers, and on the altar was the flag of our country. During the impressive opening ceremonies six candles were lighted, emblematic of the lives of the six members who have died. These are:

J. K. Goudy,
D. P. Frame,
B. N. Fields,
L. M. Jones,
E. B. Buerhaus,
Art C. Blake.

The music for the day was furnished by a splendid orchestra of 14 pieces, led by Mr. M. O. barnes. They played Chopin's "Funeral March," "The Holy City," "Cujus Animam," by Rossini, and the "War March of the Priests," one of Mendelssohn's compositions. The orchestration was of a high class.

After a prayer by the chaplain, Bro. Benjamin Brewster, rector of Grace church, the exalted ruler of No. 309 delivered the principal address of the afternoon. It was on the "Origin, Interests and Progress of Elkdom." In conciseness of statement, beauty of thought and diction the address has not been surpassed in this city in a long time. The delivery was also appropriate and a murmur of applause rippled through the audience as the speaker retired, although it was Sunday and a very solemn occasion. Mr. Moreland's address was as follows:

Exalted Ruler's Address.

Exalted Ruler, Brother Elks, ladies and gentlemen: Very nearly thirty-three years ago, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was instituted in the City of New York by a few whole-souled men of the theatrical profession, who, with many doubts and fears as to its feasibility, founded an order designed to be charitable and protective in character, and to include in its ranks, the brain workers of the literary and dramatic profession; but at the same time the door was not closed to congenial spirits in other walks of life who sympathize with the objects of the fraternity.

In 1867 Charles Algernon Sidney Vivian, the son of an English clergyman, arrived in New York City. He was a ballad singer, and two days after landing, obtained an engagement at Bob Butler's American theater, No. 472 Broadway.

Vivian proposed that a permanent social organization be formed. This suggestion was favorably acted upon. The organization was formed and called the Jolly dead, and the succor of the widow and the orphan who have no further claim upon our sympathy than the broad universal tie of humanity.

The proud boast of our order is that no call for aid was ever made from a deserving source and the relief denied. It would be almost an endless task to enumerate the many acts of charity performed by this order, and mention of this is made only to show that if we occasionally appeal to the world at large, that we give to the same. When sorrow or trouble overtakes them the Elk's generous hand is extended quickly in unostentatious kindness and when brothers are summoned home by the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Universe, we are bound to ever cherish their memory to hold it in sweet communion, transmitting it down the waves of time till all shall blend in the sea of eternity.

The order of Elks has been more misunderstood more censured and more abused by those who do not know it than is any other organization in existence. On the other hand it has been and is more praised, more commended and more loved by those who do know it than is any other organization. Many people have thought it to be merely a convivial order with no serious purposes or objects in view. That is a great mistake. We are convivial and our members are not afraid to enjoy life. We believe that the man who laughs is better fitted to do great good than he otherwise would be.

"You hear that boy laughing; you think
he is all fun,
But the angels laugh, too, at the good he
has done.
The children laugh long as they troop to
his call,
But the poor man who knows him; laughs
love of all."

Our order has the most serious purposes in view and the highest objects to obtain. It is intended for uplifting and unbuilding of man and the upholding of law. It is devoted to the teaching of practices of charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity. Charity that vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up, charity of the heart as well as of the hand; and of the hand as well as of the heart. Justice that enables us to see our own shortcomings and to acknowledge the merits of others.

Brotherly love, that teaches us true, good fellowship.

I know of no greater epitaph on any man's monument. I would rather it would be mine than anything I could think of to have it said that he was a good fellow. Not a good fellow in any false sense, but in that sense that is exemplified in these homely lines:

When you see a man in woe,
Walk right up and say hello;
Say hello and how do you do,
And how is the world a-using you.
Slap a fellow on the back,
Bring your hand down with a whack,
Waltz right up and don't go slow,
Grin and shake and say hello.
If he clothed in rags, oh ho,
Walk right up and say hello.
Rags is but a cotton roll,
Just for wrapping up a soul.

upon its altar. And better than a mile, it teaches love of home and woman. There was nothing in our order more than the teachings and obligations of its members to respect, reverence and love the name of wife, mother, sister and daughter, it would deserve to live and it would live to spread its influence for good abroad throughout our land. I thank you

San Thanatopsis.

Following the address the Elks' glee club sang William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis," which has been beautifully set to music by the composer Mosenthal. This selection is much prized by the Elks. The club was directed by Mr. A. L. Jeancon, and it certainly gave satisfaction. The piece is very difficult and the rendering reflected much credit on all.

Following the glee club Rev. Benjamin Brewster gave a short address. Mr. Brewster accentuated the point of the address made by the exalted ruler. He spoke of the occasion as one to honor the dead, and thanked God for that human friendship that thus brings back remembrance of those who have gone. The day is devoted to uplifting our hearts to a just eternity of life, to thoughts of those things that cannot die. It is a time when the members, as on no other day of the year, lift their hearts to a higher life. The speaker is glad that it was put into the hearts of the founders of the order to hold this service. It follows the season of Thanksgiving and is particularly appropriate at the close of the year. He quoted from Phillips Brooks to show that the great things of life, like aspirations for good, charity, brotherly love, etc., cannot die. They are unchangeable. The speaker asked the question whether we are seeking the great things of life, the things to which there is no end. Referring to the occasion, he said that the lighted candles are but poor symbols of the lives they have been. It is not claimed for them that they were perfect. We cannot know what perfection of character God is working out for them and all of us through the aeons of ages. Could the departed speak to us, perchance they would say that it is all right in God's hands. They would bid us lift up our lives for the good and the true, the just and the pure things and think on them.

The Eulogy.

The last address was made by the esteemed leading knight, Bro. I. T. Jones, and was the eulogy of the dead brothers. He spoke as follows:

There is a touching legend in the mythology, if China, which tells of a famous painter who lived in the land of Confucius many thousands of years ago, and who painted sublime religious pictures. All of the years of his life he had devoted to this work, and so great was his fame that his people chose to regard him almost in the light of a deity.

As the years passed, and age crept upon him, he betook himself to the quiet haunts of the wilderness, there to engage himself on a great painting—some screen, perhaps, a subject representing mountain scenery,—a retreat such as a man of refined tastes might chose to enter when he had given up the world.

His painting was a landscape, if you please, massive trees, rivulets that almost gave forth murmur from the silent canvas, touches of the green of spring and the yellow of autumn, suggestions of summer at its height, flowers that bloomed in matchless beauty, and over all a sky, as serene as the everlasting hills which formed the background.

His pupils, the court and the emperor knew that he was engaged in this great work which he had chosen to mark the close of his career, and awaited a command which would invite them to view his final triumph. When it was finished, he summoned them to appear upon a certain day. The day came, and there was the emperor, with his followers, clothed in regal splendor, officers of the court, artists, etc., and the training of his master hand had gained supremacy in the world of art—the learned in every sphere were there, and amidst this throng, standing before the work, was the old artist. A sort of halo crowned his head. His age-face betokened no anxiety as to what the verdict of his critics, who now looked upon its work, might be. Among this host they harbored no absurd superstitions, and stated little on chance, or the remote possibility of providence interference in cases of distress.

They were ready and willing at all times to put forth their best efforts in order that suffering might be relieved in a practical way, rather than to depend upon praying and supplication, which might or might not have a favorable result. The measure of these men was their ability to do good deeds, think noble thoughts, speak kindly words and extend a supporting hand wherever it was required. No matter how short the life, however inferior the opportunities, how restricted the intercourse of an individual may be, if he fall within this measure he hath filled his sphere. If our brothers had faults we have forgotten them, but this we know, that the talents they possessed have been used to the best advantage. They were brothers, good sons, good fathers, good husbands and good Elks. We miss them, but the sensation of missing is not all sorrow. Real sorrow extends only to things that are lost. The memory of these brothers shall never be lost or obliterated. We loved them in life, and shall not forget them in death. Truly the faults of these our departed brothers, we have written upon the sands, but their virtues shall be and are indelibly insculbed upon the tablets of our love and memory.

Closing Exercises.

After the orchestra had played the "War March of the Priests," the impressive and appropriate closing exercises were gone through with and the audience joined in singing the Doxology. Mr. Brewster gave the benediction.

NEW MANAGEMENT FOR THE SUGAR FACTORY

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mr. J. J. McKinnie was in Denver yesterday where he attended a number of meetings at which important action was taken affecting the sugar industry of the state. The company which has been operating the big sugar plant at Grand Junction has been sold to capitalists at Cheyenne, Wyo. Mr. McKinnie, however, is to retain his interest. The price paid for the plant is in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. The Grand Junction company was started two years ago and is just finishing its second output. The first year there was considerable friction between the producers and manufacturers. This year experience has come and the people know better how to handle their beets more scientifically. There is a great outlook for the industry in the Grand valley, and after a reorganization that will follow this new deal, it is believed that the sugar plant will be made a great success. The beets in the Grand valley carry a very large percentage of sugar.

As stated in the Gazette yesterday, Mr. McKinnie and other capitalists have agreed to build a large plant at Loveland. They will invest about a million dollars there. The industry is extending in every direction in the state. The deal for the sale of the Grand Junction plant was engineered by the McKinnie-Davis Investment company of this city.

DRIVING ASSOCIATION FORMED.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A number of gentlemen of the city met last evening and organized a gentleman's driving association, Colorado Springs has a large number of very fine horses and rigs, and every year the interest grows.

The meeting last evening was held at the Alta Vista hotel and about twenty-five gentlemen were present. There was a thorough discussion of the subject as to its advisability and how best undertake it. A permanent organization was formed with George Bernard as president, Judge Gunnell as vice president, E. P. Stevens, secretary, and H. S. Hayward, treasurer.

A committee was appointed on a constitution and by-laws. It is the intention of the club to have built a speedway somewhere about the city, where they can get out and drive their horses under speed without chance of injury to anyone. If this is accomplished, there will be weekly matinees, and in time a club

LATE NEWS

STATE

(From Saturday's Daily.)

It is reported that Dr. D. R. Pearsons will remember the University of Denver in his distribution of college New Year presents.

The Denver Tramway has appealed from Judge Palmer's tax decision.

State board of election canvassers met yesterday but was obliged to adjourn owing to the fact that no report had been received from Eagle county.

A temporary injunction has been granted stopping the sale of the Denver water bonds.

Contract for 5,000 tons of steel rails at $28 a ton for Los Angeles and Salt Lake railway.

The funeral of Alonso Welty took place in Cripple Creek yesterday; interment will be made at Colorado Springs.

J. M. Watts, a well known merchant of Cripple Creek, who has resided in Colorado for twenty-two years, died in Denver yesterday.

The output of the beet sugar factory at Sugar City is three car loads a day.

Cripple Creek high school cadets' ball occurs Monday night.

Thomas Moore, a popular young man of Elkton, was probably fatally injured by a fall of rock in the Wild Horse mine yesterday afternoon.

Five members of the Irish brigade who fought with the Boers in South Africa, are in Victor in search of employment.

A territorial charter has been granted to Ouray to the Colorado and Canadian Valley Railroad company, which designs the construction of a road from Cripple Creek to Indian territory.

George Greenleaf, a former resident of Pueblo, was accidentally killed in Chicago.

In the Florence Gun club tournament John W. Garrett made a score of 50 straight in the championship event.

Notice has been filed of application for temporary injunction against the town of Goldfield to block the water works deal.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Andy Kelley, president of the Denver board of public works, who refused to sign a bill passed by the board because it did not meet his approval, found it was a case of sign or resign and chose the former.

The Chicago Lumber company of Denver was convicted in the federal court of cutting timber on government land and fined $4,700.

Union Pacific express trains are now furnished with guards armed with guns and hand grenades.

The Bettis diamond robbery case was postponed until December 17, Judge Johnson taking the occasion to criticise the Denver police methods in attempting to extort confessions.

The spectacular farce in western Colorado, advertised as the "Indian war," continues its performances, without the Indians.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Florence teams won first and second prizes at the state shooting tournament held at that place.

Florence ore reduction works treated a total of 16,200 tons of ore during November.

Part of the new Union mill at Florence is now running and the other portions are expected to be in by the 15th.

Florence Elks held memorial services yesterday. James G. Johnston delivered the eulogy to the departed brothers.

Application has been made to Judge Palmer for an injunction to prevent the sheriff of Pitkin county selling the property of the Aspen Smelting and Refining Co. to satisfy claims of Wood heirs.

Game warden has failed to find any Indians, but according to reports from Meeker has captured 20 Mormons who had in possession 20 wagon loads of game.

Charles Mason of Denver had his left foot cut off by a Tramway car in Denver.

Notice has been posted that the assignee of the Mount Penn Savings Salt Lake City, Utah, were mobbed in Hungary for preaching polygamy.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Lord Roberts, journeying toward Durban, stopped at Heidelberg Thursday. He made a speech to the volunteers in the course of which he said he trusted the guerrilla warfare would not long continue.

A special dispatch from Naples says the steamer St. Marie, trading between Naples and Marseilles, has been wrecked and that forty-five of her passengers and a part of her crew have been lost.

The British had five killed and 56 wounded in the fighting with the Viljoen and Erasmus commands near Reitfontein November 29.

The award of the Swiss government in the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute, gives Brazil 147,000 square miles of the contested territory. France gets about 5,000 square miles north of the Tumuc Humac range.

Chinese officials at Shang-hai fear that the allies meditate an expedition into the Yang-tse valley and there is renewed activity on the defense. Munitions of war, including 200-pound gun-cotton mines have been sent from Shang-hai to the Kiang-ying forts.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Herr Spinola, privy councilor and director of the charity hospital at Berlin is dead.

Three of a band of marauding Indians were killed in Mexico near Casas Grandes.

Turko-German difficulty about coaling station in Red sea is settled.

The daily bulletin on the czar's condition states that it is very satisfactory.

The dowager czarina has started for Livadia, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

Winston Churchill is a passenger on the Lucania on his way to New York. He agrees with Lord Roberts that 20,000 regulars are needed in South Africa.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The czar was so much better that he wished to get up but was persuaded not to do so.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Russia has created several new consulates in Persia.

Emperor William's refusal to see Mr. Krueger continues the main topic of discussion in the French press.

It is by the imperative order of the czar that the Russians are handing over the Shan-ha-kuan railroad to the Germans.

The opening of the initial session of the fifteenth parliament of Queen Victoria occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday. A small crowd assembled to see the beef eaters, who carried out the usual search for possible conspirators in the vaults beneath the houses of parliament.

The Manchester Guardian says it understands Queen Victoria has decided to confer a dukedom on Lord Roberts and that parliament will be asked to vote him £100,000.

WASHINGTON.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Congress will convene today and after the probable reading of the president's message will adjourn out of respect to memory of Senators Davis and Gear.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Republican senatorial committee on order of business decided that the ship subsidy bill should displace the Spooner Philippines bill as the unfinished business.

The House of representatives met and after prelimnaries were over the president's message was received and read. New members were sworn in.

Senate met and received the president's message. Oath of office was administered to Mr. Dillingham, the new senator from Vermont. Notice of the death of Senators Gear and Davis was received.

STATE NEWS

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A Paris dispatch from Peking says the French minister there, M. Pinchon, is authorized if all the ministers are in accord, to sign and hand to the Chinese

passenger and 25 for freight traffic.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Leigh Hunt and Monsigneur Nugent were passengers on the Oceanic, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday.

A fierce blizzard is reported in Newfoundland. Snow drifts block all the trains and the storm keeps all shipping in the harbors. St. Johns harbor is filled with fishing vessels which made that port for shelter.

Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, declares there is no foundation for the statements that he has resigned the leadership of the Filipino junta in Europe or that he is going to Hong-kong to superintend the supplying of arms to the Filipinos.

Secretary Long says no change is contemplated in the command of the Asiatic station and that the detail of Rear Admiral Frederick Rogers to duty on that station was merely for the purpose of giving Rear Admiral Remey, the commandant of the station, much needed assistance.

Alaska's salmon output is estimated at 1,500,000 cases.

Clinton, Ogilvie, the landscape artist, is dead.

J. Thomas Baldwin, the famous band master, for twelve years business manager for Gilmore, is dead.

Judge Thayer in the United States circuit court of appeals in St. Louis rendered his decision on the appeal of John W. Gates et al. for the appointment of a receiver for the Guardian Trust company of Kansas City, and issued an order appointing Hon. Francis M. Black to that position with a bond of $100,000.

Rev. Herman Joseph Alerding, late of St. Joseph's parish, Indianapolis, has been consecrated fourth bishop of the Catholic diocese of Fort Wayne.

Miss Eugenia Washington, great grandniece of George Washington, one of the founders of the society of Daughters of the American Revolution and president of the Society of Founders and Patriots, is dead.

The division of customs and insular affairs of the war department has prepared for publication a statement showing that the total receipts from customs sources in Cuba for the ten months ending October 31, 1900, were $18,215,499, while for the same ten months of 1899, they were $12,120,991, an increase in 1900 of $1,091,507.

The attorney representing Albert T. Patrick, has filed in the surrogate's court in New York what is called the "second" will of the late Texas Millionaire William Marsh Rice.

The directors of the Tamarack Mining company, Boston, have declared a semi-annual dividend of $10 per share. The previous dividend was $7 per share.

The New York World alleges that New Jersey Democrats are interested in a suggestion that Grover Cleveland be given the complimentary nomination for United States senator.

Samuel Morrill, secretary of the United States embassy at Berlin is very ill.

The national Afro-American council has appointed a committee to see that the validity of the Louisiana constitution of 1898 is tested before the federal supreme court.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Three hundred men employed on the Baltimore and Ohio extension have struck against a reduction in wages. Work is tied up from Fostoria to Attica. The men demand $1.25.

The general executive committee of the National W. C. T. U. devoted its session to the reading of state reports and to drawing seats for delegates to the convention.

The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures during November, 1900, shows the total receipts to have been $48,344,514, and the expenditures $41,278,660, leaving a surplus for the month of $7,065,854.

Charles H. Cummings, a San Francisco school boy, died yesterday from injuries received in the Thanksgiving day disaster, making the number of fatalities 19.

After an idleness of five months the five furnaces of the Lebanon Valley, operated by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company of Scranton, will resume operations, giving employment to about 1,100

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of G. S. G. Wildes, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of G. S. G. Wildes, late of the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county at the court house in Colorado Springs at the November term, on the 1st Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated 29th day of October, A. D. 1900.

MARY S. G. WILDES,
Executrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.
Nov. 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: William Gaines of Peyton, H. E. 8575, for the N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼, S. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8, and S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 9, T. 12 S., R. 64 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Brown and Albert Olliger of Peyton, Colo., Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock and William C. Bagby of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: James G. Brown of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8,373, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 34, T. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., Albert Olliger and William Gaines of Peyton, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Robert Mitchell of Falcon, Colo., H. E. 9,089, for the lots 2 and 3, S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William Gaines, James G. Brown and Albert Olliger of Peyton, Colo., and Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Albert Olliger of Calhan, Colo., H. E. 8,218, for the S. W. ¼ Sec. 3, T 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James G. Brown, William Gaines, Frederick Nottsang and Amos W. Sennoff, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 12, 1901, viz: Perry D. Babcock of Surber, Colo., H. E. 8,272, for the N. E. ¼ Sec. 17 T. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

Corks. It was patterned after the Buffaloes, a social order popular in England, to which Vivian belonged. The new order was very popular from its inception, and soon the parlor of Vivian's home was too small to accommodate the members.

New quarters were secured in a house kept by Paul Sumner at No. 17 De Lancy street. Here the Jolly Corks grew in numbers rapidly, and a reorganization was perfected, and the name changed to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. This important event took place on February 16, 1868. The selection of a new name was left to a committee of five. Vivian proposed the name of Buffaloes, but the committee insisted that the new order should be thoroughly American. A number of the members of this committee happening to meet at Barnum's old museum were favorably struck by the appearance of a fine elk head. In looking up the history of the animal the chairman of this committee was deeply impressed with the description given in Goldsmith's Animated Nature and Buffon's Natural History, where it is described as fleet of foot and timorous of doing wrong, avoiding all combat save in the defense of the young, the helpless and the weak. His research and report confirmed the committee in their selection of the name of Elks.

The preamble of the constitution recited, that we, the undersigned, members of the literary, theatrical, minstrel and equestrian profession and those who may sympathize with, and approve of the objects set forth in our constitution do hereby organize an order to promote, protect and enhance our welfare and happiness.

The fame of the good work of the order, soon after its institution, began to spread and sister cities founded branches from the parent stem. In 1874 there were but two lodges in existence with a combined membership of 200. In 1882 there were 42 lodges with a combined membership of 1806, and now in 1900 the fraternal chain has nearly 700 links, each representing a city or town of importance, and the chain extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. The total membership today is approximately 80,000.

The animal from which the order derives its name is the American Elk, and the title commended itself to the founders for the reason that the splendid qualities in this monarch of the glen are so marked. It is described as strong of limb, fleet of foot and quick and keen of perception; the same time gentle, timid and unaggressive save when attacked. Its prototype in man should be quick to see or hear the cry of distress, fleet of foot to aid the unfortunate and by his strength exercise a protective interest for the weak and defenseless.

Born of brotherly love, and aiming to promote the brotherhood of man this powerful organization of charity and benevolence is designed to offer to its members the assurance of warm hearts and welcome hearts in the various cities to which business or pleasure may summon them. One can well realize the satisfaction in finding in each city a little circle of kindred minds; kind, appreciative and intelligent friends, social spirits who, linked together by the mystic tie, extend the right hand of fellowship and greet you with a kindly smile of brotherhood.

It is useless to refer to the well known generous charity of this order whenever occasion demands its aid. Scarcely can the cry of distress echo upon the air, the wail of misfortune or the moan of despair summons assistance, ere the Elks tender their best efforts to aid and relieve, questioning neither country nor creed, doctrine nor belief. Nor is this help-giving confined within the limits of the order. A large proportion of the charity funds are devoted to the relief and care of the sick, the burial of the

And a soul is worth a true,
Hale and hearty how de-do.
Don't—wait for the crowd to go,
Walk right up and say hello.

Fidelity, that teaches us to be true in all the relations in life, true to our employers true to our friends, true to our home, true to our families, true to our country, true to our God and true to ourselves.

"This above all, to thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not be false to any man."

The motto of our order is, "the faults of our brothers we write upon the sands, their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory," and in pursuance of the sentiment of the motto we have in each lodge room a memorial tablet, whereupon are enrolled the names of our eternally absent brothers, and once a year we meet in sacred memorial session to do honor to our dead. In further pursuance of the spirit of that motto we have adopted as the floral emblem of our order, "that blue and bright-eyed flower of the brook, hope's gentle gem, the sweet forget-me-not."

The ground work and foundation of our order is the great golden rule of life: Do unto others as you would they should do unto you. We are taught to cheer the despondent, to enliven the distressed, to carry sunshine and warmth into the gloomy abodes of misery. To dispel pain with pleasure, to give smiles for tears and laughter for grief; and to do all these things in secret without ostentation or parade and in such a manner as not to wound the pride of, or bring the blush of shame or humiliation to the cheek of those who happen to be the beneficiaries of our efforts. The one great secret of our order is that no one shall ever know the names of those receiving aid or relief at our hands.

Every applicant for membership in our order must believe in the existence of a supreme being. No other religious test is required. We teach and believe in the religion of Abou Ben Adhem, the love of our fellow man.

Abou Ben Adhem, may his tribe increase,
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold,
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold
And to the presence in his room he said,
"What writest thou?" the vision raised its head,
And with a look, made of all sweet accord,
Answered, the names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay not so"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low
But cheerily still and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night it came again
With a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo, Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

This religion is broader and deeper and wider and grander than any other, because it really embraces all others. Upon this broad platform we are enabled to, and we do take into our membership the Jew and the Gentile, the Catholic and the Protestant; men of all religious beliefs, and of none except that they must have a most abiding faith in the great fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man.

One word more as to our fraternity. It is an American order distinctively, essentially and exclusively. No Elks lodge is ever opened, no Elks lodge ever will be opened without the stars and stripes and blue banner of our country being draped throng there were those who criticised heartlessly. They referred to a fault here, an error there, a mistaken coloring now and then, or a fault in the expression, execution or technique. The aged artist listened to their comments. His life was behind him. He had created his fame and now he was unaffected by any criticism or commendation, and while they criticized, he stepped into the picture he had made, and disappeared forever.

Today we are here to commemorate the lives and virtues of the brothers whose names have been called, and to which there came no response; and to reverently look upon, for the purpose of commending and not criticising the picture which each of them has created, and indelibly stamped upon our memories, and then, after this with a parting salute of sympathy, have stepped into the picture they have made and disappeared from our gaze forevermore.

Brothers Gaudy, Frame, Jones, Field, Blake and Buerhaus—these are our departed brothers. Slowly their names have been called, and as each of them has failed to respond, a taper has been lighted, and now the six tapers stand the one solemn physical evidence of their previous existence. We have known them well. We were interested in their work. We watched their careers; we knew their aims, their sympathies, their ambitions, their aspirations and their emotions. Every brother of this organization has a picture, created by each of these brothers, stored sacredly in memory's vault, and to which we reverently raise the veil and reverently look upon these pictures, forgiving their imperfections, extolling their perfections and mourn for the six who have disappeared within the pictures they have created.

As this veil is gently lifted and the life work of these six brothers is exposed to our gaze, there is a mixed feeling of joy and of sorrow. The sorrow is prompted alone by their absence; the joy that we experience is prompted by the excellence of their work.

It is difficult in a few words to generalize in a way that will do absolute credit to the six departed men, because each of them had merit peculiar to himself. Any one of them would be a fit subject for sermon. We, as Elks, have our peculiar idea as to what is required to attain human excellence. These brothers have embraced within their life pictures those qualities which we believe to be necessary to broad, substantial and sturdy existence.

They were men of the liberal type. They believed that the most effective and commendable piety was that piety which carried the broadest and most genuine smile.

In each of these pictures you will find the back ground to be a mountain, which we call "the common brotherhood of man." In the rivulets and rivers at their feet runs "the milk of human kindness." And here and there along the river's brink you will find most beautiful foliage. Here is the tree of "song," beyond is the mighty oak which bears the fruit of "knowledge," and towering above, over and beyond all other trees, locking and entwining their branches in an indeterminable mesh, are the trees of "charity," "justice" and "brotherly love." Across the beautiful tinted sky, serene and exalted, each of the brothers have painted, in letters of mighty extent, the word which embraces all the virtues known to mankind, "fidelity."

It has been said that those individuals who regard self interest least have most friends. Our departed brothers are no exception to this rule. They represented the strongest type of loyalty. They sought to do those things which would afford the greatest happiness to their families and friends. They were not perfect, but they were strong men. They believed that the greatest good came from the application of practical deeds. They were not theor-

houses may be built.

Some of the members propose to have a programme on Saturday afternoon next, just as a starter for the new club. It will be at Roswell park. These clubs are very popular among gentlemen who have good horses, and the Springs club should be one of the best in the country.

LUMBER TRUST BROKEN.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The price of lumber in Colorado Springs is down from 25 to 30 per cent. below what it was 30 days ago. The reason is that the local trust is broken. Some four years ago the Cheney-Fowler, Newton, El Paso and Hudson companies organized a local association to regulate the prices. That has held good until lately.

Last August the Gibson company put in quite extensive yards here. This company has yards at a number of places in the state and in other states, and is prepared to buy large supplies from the dealers throughout the land. A small company starting up is always at a disadvantage with the wholesale dealers who do not care to antagonize the big dealers in the combination.

The result is that there has been a smash up of the combine and prices of lumber have gone down over 25 per cent. Each company is buying and selling as it can. In addition a small supply company has started up on the west side backed by Mr. Isaac Cahn.

What the outcome will be it is not possible to say. At present people who are building are getting the benefit of the cut. Whether it will have any effect in stimulating building is problematical. Very likely the dealers will get together again some day, but whether prices will go even lower than now can show. It is said there is a great big margin between cost and selling price even at present rates. There is a great scarcity at present in shingles. The Gibson people claim never to have been in a combination, not even in the state association.

NEW STREET CARS.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

W. A. Ramsay, secretary, and Frank Lawton, superintendent of the Rapid Transit company, returned yesterday from the east, they having been making an inspection of the street railroad situation in the east as it affects this city. They also purchased a number of cars for the road. They spent some time in Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis. While in Detroit Mr. Ramsay got into a street car accident by the collision of two cars. He had a bad wound in the hand and was only saved from serious injury by a very thick hat that he was wearing. He had one finger bruised but comes out of the very well also.

Said Superintendent Lawton yesterday: "We ordered 10 new cars for the home line. They are all the best and will go a great way toward putting our service in first class condition. The cars cannot be bought ready made and must all be manufactured to order. We ordered from the Jackson company in St. Louis. There will be nine closed cars and one open car. They are all motor cars, with double trucks. They will be fitted with the Hale & Kilbourn cross seats, with large doors. The platforms will hold 30 people. Each car is 41 feet long and the windows will be so constructed that when covered they will be practically open cars. Each car will have motors of ample capacity. I believe that we will be able with the equipment to handle the business the coming year in a manner satisfactory to the public."

Friend—What's hope?

Poet—It's something that wakes you up at 4 o'clock in the morning when the postman doesn't come around.—(Syracuse Herald.

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The Weekly Gazette
Published Every Wednesday
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

FORESTRY AND WATER SUPPLY.

COLORADO and the other states of the arid west may learn a lesson from those eastern states where the forests were once abundant, but which are now suffering from periodical droughts as a result of the destruction of the natural reservoirs. A Philadelphia paper in discussing the problem as it applies to those states, says:

"Originally Indiana was a well timbered state. Four-fifths of its area was covered by forests. Now the Indiana farmers are obliged to resort to tree planting in order to supply themselves with fence posts and wood for other necessary uses. Of late state legislation has been so framed as to encourage tree planting. Tree plantations have been practically exempted from taxation as one means of inducement to reforestation. This method of legislation might be profitably followed in Pennsylvania to exempt from taxation not only those lands (already owned by the state) which are under the charge of the forestry commission, but all barren lands owned by private parties where the work of reclamation has been undertaken. Timber growing is such slow work that the prospect of profitable returns from it is distant. Where one generation of farmers has done the planting only the succeeding generation can expect to reap the benefit. For this reason, and for still more urgent reasons affecting the public interest, the subject of forestry should be thoroughly investigated and such action taken by the state as the importance of the matter would justify.

"In the counties of middle and northern Pennsylvania, where the lands have been practically denuded of their original forest growths, the attention of the people has been sharply drawn to this subject for the past two years. There has been such a failure of the ordinary water supply as to bring on conditions of absolute distress. The wells and springs and streams have dried up, and the crops have failed. The grass in the pastures and meadows is so dead as to necessitate reseeding. Dairy farmers are obliged either to sell their cows or import from the west feed with which to winter them. Cattle have to be driven long distances to get water.

"The failure of the ordinary fall of rain for the past five months is the immediate cause of the crop failure and of the drying up of the water supply; but there would have been no such serious results if the lands had not been made practically forestless. The rains which fall upon the treeless hillsides run in torrents into the creeks and rivers, and are carried away in freshets. Where there are well forested lands they hold the water as a sponge holds it, keeping the springs and streams alive."

With us the conditions are somewhat different. We have never had large forest areas, although our scanty woodlands have been stripped of the natural growth in many cases. But the experience of states in the east leads us to believe that a greater care for our forests, and intelligent effort at tree planting would bring about most satisfactory results. If the eastern states have lost a large part of their water supply in losing their trees, it seems probable that Colorado in increasing her forest area ought to be able to add greatly to the amount of water available for irrigation in this state.

THE DEPARTMENT ARMY BILL.

THE bill for army reorganization, which the war department will recommend to congress, is a conservative measure and contains little of a sensational nature. It provides for an army of from 58,000 to 96,000 men, and if it is not entirely free from objection, it is certainly a great improvement over the present law.

One valuable feature of the bill is that which provides for an increase in the number of men in the companies in time of need (to 150 men). In this way the skeleton of organization will always be preserved, and in time of necessity the new recruits will serve by the side of

CHARITY.

EVERY American citizen has many reasons for thanksgiving on this particular day.

We are free from great national disasters. No pestilence, war nor famine exists within our borders, and the foodtide of our prosperity continues unabated. There are more Americans at work at larger wages than ever before in our history. No one who is able and willing to work need do without the opportunity. The presidential election just ended has given fresh proof of the strength of our union and the solidity of our national institutions. Before it we were divided into two parties; today we are all Americans seeking and desiring the welfare of our common country and according to each other due respect for differences of opinion and conviction.

To those who supported the Republican cause in the political campaign, believing it to be for the best interests of the country, there is especial cause of congratulation and thanksgiving for the success of the party of principles in the election. Whether we consider the matter from the standpoint of material interest, of moral principle or of theoretical government, we cannot do otherwise than heartily glad for Republican success.

But of all the causes of thanksgiving this year, there is none more general or deep than that which arises from a comparison of our lot with that of the citizens of any of the other countries of the world. There is a class of Americans, we regret to say who make a practice of sneering and ridiculing their own country, its institutions and its people. Such a course displays not only a lack of patriotism, but an ignorance of facts and conditions as they exist.

The American people is the freest, the most intelligent and it ought to be the happiest people on the face of the earth. There is no nation with which it need fear comparison.

The shadow of commercial decadence rests upon England. The South African war has revealed her military weakness to the world and has dealt a deadly blow to her international prestige. The decline of her coal trade is a most alarming business symptom, and English statesmen of all parties agree that the outlook is a most gloomy one.

In Germany public affairs tend more and more towards the absolutism of a sovereign whose will none dares to question. The dispatch of troops to China was a direct violation of the constitution, for which no remedy or penalty is provided. Free government is overthrown, free speech is arbitrarily suppressed, and despotism reigns supreme.

Russia has never been anything but an absolute tyranny, and the world shares in the apprehensions that cluster around the head of an autocrat who is more amiable and peace-loving than his successors may be.

France hardly merits longer a place among the great nations of the world and her fickle and passionate people have become little more than a makeweight in the game of the greater powers.

Italy mourns the loss of a murdered king and increasing debt weighs each year more heavily upon a pauperized and mutinous people.

Austria faces a threatened revolution.

Spain has shrunk to the level of a third-class power, stripped of all her former greatness.

The other civilized nations are petty states enjoying their independence through the tolerance of their neighbors and incompetent to play any leading part in the affairs of the world.

The British colonies enjoy a temporary repose under the shelter of the empire, but must inevitably share in the near future the problems that now confront the mother country.

Such is the civilized world.

Only in the United States is power combined with liberty.

Only here is there a great people, strong to maintain its rights against any foe and free from the threat of any

were ever dispatched. In any free election in Great Britain the total number of registered voters in 1895 was 6,503,283. In Germany the latest figures at hand show a registration of 10,213,582, of whom 7,657,429 voted, or members of the reichstag. In France in 1898 the registration was 9,283,332, and the number voting was 7,550,427. These two republics are popular votes given in favor of Napoleon — remember for a long time as the very warmest of popular sovereignty. The one which in 1852 ascribed its accession as emperor of the French to a total of 7,077,273, while 8,936,725 Frenchmen in 1870 took part for or against the vote of confidence in the emperor.

It would be interesting and space and time permitting to go into a comparison between the United States and other civilized nations of the world in regard to other matters. The new census when available for use will afford abundant evidence of our standing and proof of our increase and moral as well as of material superiority. But a nation is great not only for what it is, but for its future prospects. Here even more than elsewhere the United States deserves first rank. No other nation of the world possesses such a magnificent heritage of natural domain and natural resources as does our own, and while others have reached the limits of their population and wealth our development appears to be only barely begun. There is no evidence of cessation of growth or diminution of vigor and each decade of the country is ready to see our nation widening further the gap that separates us from the next greatest nation of the world.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE department of agriculture is a branch of the government that seeks to co-operate with the people of the country, to assist them in their work and by making their labor more effective to promote the general welfare of the nation and to add to its wealth and strength. In this it differs materially from other departments which carry on their work as a part of the governmental machinery outside of the circle of popular occupation.

The annual report of the secretary for the year 1900, now at hand, gives a good idea of what the secretary and his assistants are doing to promote the interests of the farmers of the country.

Secretary Wilson begins his report with a commendatory reference to the work of his predecessors which has brought the department of agriculture to a present state of efficiency. He declares its own aims to be to bring the department scientists to the help of the producers, to ascertain what we import that they can produce, with a view to encouraging its growth; to search the world for grains, fruits, grasses, and legumes that may be domesticated here and so an improvement on what we have; to secure new and improved varieties of plants by cross-fertilization; to co-operate with the experiment stations in all the states and territories in research of direct practical value to the people of all sections; and to seek out new markets for our surplus products.

Mr. Wilson emphasizes the manner in which this department differs from others. He says its appropriations should be regarded as an investment, for the reason that it makes direct returns therefor by adding to the wealth of the country, thus acting yearly largely to the profits of the farmers and others as the result of its investigations. He instances as money-saving or money-making agencies the weather bureau; the meat inspection; the pathological investigations of plants; the services of the entomologist; the services of the department on behalf of the sugar and tea industries, of the orange industry which owes its beginning and its preservation to the department, of the tobacco industry, and others.

Then taking up the work of the department in more detail he reviews the operations of its several branches.

An enumeration of the lines of department work may be gotten from the following: Forestry and water supply; the weather bureau; the chemical division; the soils division; the botanical division; the division of vegetable physiology and pathology; the entomological division; the division of ornithology and mammalogy; the division of publications; the division of accounts and disbursements; the library; the seed and plant introduction and distribution division; the division of pomology; the division of gardens, grounds and forestry; the division of agrostology; the division of experiment stations; the division of statistics; the division of chemistry; the division of microscopy; the division of animal industry; the division of dairying; the division of biology; the division of entomology; the division of tobacco; the division of soils; the division of forestry; the division of irrigation; the division of agricultural engineering; the division of horticulture; the division of vegetable pathology; the division of seed and plant introduction and distribution

more experienced soldiers.

The bill also provides wisely for a steady increase in the artillery force. The need for this is to be found in the continued improvement of our coast defenses, which will each year require a larger number of men for their care. A systematic provision along this line will be a wise act by congress.

There is little doubt that a bill of this kind will be passed at the coming session. The talk that an army of 25,000 men is large enough may serve for Democratic stump speakers, but it will find few defenders among intelligent Americans. The United States needs an army large enough to protect the national interests, and it is not a sufficient argument on the other side to say that the army might be used for a bad purpose. A maximum of 96,000 and a minimum of 58,000 is certainly not excessive for this country, and if the department has erred it is in providing too small rather than too large an army.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCT OF GOLD.

THE director of the United States mint has prepared a table showing the product of gold for the past two years, with an estimate of the product for the present year and the next one. The table is as follows:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
United States	$64,500,000	$71,000,000	$82,000,000	$94,000,000
Canada	14,000,000	21,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000
Mexico	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
Africa	80,000,000	73,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Australia	65,000,000	80,000,000	83,000,000	88,000,000
Russia	25,500,000	22,000,000	23,000,000	33,000,000
India	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	9,000,000
China	6,000,000	6,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
All other	15,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000	23,000,000
Totals	$287,000,000	$306,500,000	$327,000,000	$365,000,000

The great falling off in the production of Africa, due to the Boer war, is especially noticeable, but it is worth remarking that with this production restored to its normal amount it will still be inferior to the magnificent total accredited to the United States.

INTEREST IN IRRIGATION.

POSSIBLY the most encouraging thing about the National Irrigation convention at Chicago was the interest shown by the people of that city and of other parts of the east. It is already certain that the people of the west will not have to depend on their own efforts and resources to secure the attention and aid of the national government.

The business men of Chicago realize that an addition of forty or fifty million people to the population of the arid region means a great deal for them and their city as the commercial headquarters of the west, and nearly all the prominent business men of the city have joined the association and have shown their interest in its work. Other cities are showing the same interest in a lesser degree.

Colorado is especially fortunate at the present time not only in securing the next meeting of the congress for Colorado Springs, but also in getting the officers of the organization. There is no intention nor disposition to make the association local in any sense, but the next meeting will direct particular attention to Colorado, and it is a ready evident that the Colorado men now at the head of the organization will spare no effort to make the meeting of the congress a most brilliant success.

Brazil seems to have had considerably the best of the French Guiana boundary arbitration. Another victory for the Monroe doctrine.

tyrant.

The triumphant demonstration of the wisdom and the success of American principles was never so apparent as in the closing days of the nineteenth century, and it is a poor sort of an American today who is not proud, and glad and thankful that he is an American citizen, and that the heritage of free America remains for his children.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

THIS is a most serious charge that Governor Thomas makes against Sheriff Freeman of Lincoln county. In a letter addressed to the president of the National Anti-Mob and Lynching association, Governor Thomas says:

"Sheriff Freeman, in cold-blooded disregard of his orders and his promises, took his prisoner to certain death, delivered him to the mob on a mere pretense of violence, and I think participated in what followed."

If Governor Thomas made this charge without the most direct evidence that it was true, he did a most grievous wrong to Sheriff Freeman and to the state.

If on the other hand the governor knows whereof he was talking—and until there is further evidence we must believe that he did—then the people of the state have a right to demand that every possible effort be made to punish a man who was not only false to his oath of office, but grossly regardless of the good name of the state, and out of all keeping with its civil sentiment.

THE GAZETTE IN GERMANY.

THE Gazette takes pleasure in complying with the request contained in the following note, received in this office yesterday:

Augsburgh, (Germany), 1, XI. 00

Revd Edition! I demand you very courteous to have the kindness and to send me one number of your estimed and interesting gazette.—I, to reciprocate you in advance my best thanks for your compliesence in the compliesance of my demand and signing with great respect your devoted colleague,

A. Plaizer,
Editor Neue Augsburger Zeitung.

THE GREATEST NATION OF THE WORLD.

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN, the great Engish statistician, in an address delivered at Manchester some time ago, declared that "the United States, having a larger European population than that of the British empire, may be considered as the most powerful state in the world so far as population and resources are concerned." "No doubt," he continued, "Russia has a much larger population, but the inferiority of the units is so great that the pre-eminence of the United States is not in question."

Recent statistics given out by the United States commissioner of education show that there are about 17,000,000 pupils in attendance in the schools of the United States. Of these the common schools had in June, 1899, an enrollment of more than 15,000,000. As compared with this army of 15,000,000 school children, Great Britain and Ireland show an enrollment of 5,678,640, France 5,525,125, German empire 7,926,000, Austria 3,423,683, Hungary 2,558,216, Russia 5,779,818, Italy 2,589,000.

In the presidential election of 1900 more than 14,000,000 Americans cast their ballots to determine the management of governmental affairs and the policy to be adopted for the next four years. No such number of

first of the weather bureau, next the industry which is of so great service to export trade and in securing the health of consumers at home as well as guarding the against infectious diseases. Next in order ions of chemistry, entomology, botany, the tion of seed and plant introduction ridered as worth a separate paragraph, vegetable physiology and pathology, of p tology or grazing, and the division grounds. In connection with this subject considerable space is given to the produc States and to the opportunity this n utilizing the labor of colored children with the same time affording them a good is made that has been demonstr be produced in the United States for dens and also on a commercial sca shown that a good grade of tea c for 15 cents a pound, or about $60 per average yield of 400 pounds. Such tea least 30 cents. In future special attention the manufacture of green tea.

Under the heading of biological su given to the construction of the prairie co given of the danger from the Jerusalem reported as running wild in California growing crops.

The soil survey, the forestry work an inquiries receive due attention, and the partment stations comes in for large sp noted in the experiments conducted in Al tablishment of sub-stations is recorded that Alaska can never become an agri in the problem the department has und out is to determine whether a sufficien be developed in Alaska to form an im industry to aid in the development of and lumbering. It has already been s vegetables raised in Alaska have been an in maintaining the health of mining co are large areas on the western peninsu naturally adapted to live stock. For a co the department's operations in this co take of the nature of an agricultural sur where agriculture operations may lea secretary makes a comparison of Alas which supports a population of 2,603,000 produces in 1895 nearly 40,000,000 bushe acres export nearly $7,000,000 worth o As the result of investigations in Hawaii the secretary believes that export mont be established from these dependencies, and receive for this work an annual appro that given to the other territories.

The section of foreign markets, the cials and publications and miscellaneous report contributes with reference to s the United States as over $2,000,000 s and in 1900 over $3,000,000. The s that a large amount of cheap and new among the colored youth in the southern make available for cotton culture, appropriation of $10,000 to be spent upon the production of sea island cotton to the end that de to foreign labor be restricted to some

The report of the secretary of agri how much is being done for the farmer sidered a very interesting one this year in view tion to establish a department of commer from it we can gain an idea of how much

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is the complete text of the president's message as delivered to the congress today.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

With the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before, and that love for it, and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The Constitution, with few amendments, is as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its 124 years of trial here its stability and security and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

When the Sixth congress assembled, in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,304,799. Then we had 16 states. Now we have 45. Then our territory consisted of 909,050 square miles. It is now 3,956,595 square miles. Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power the government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions. A nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God and invokes His guidance and the continuance of His care and favor.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

CHINA.

REVIEW OF THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Graphic Epitome of Incidents Precedent to the Present Situation—Conditions of Settlement.

The recent troubles in China spring from the anti-foreign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese races and in the traditions of their government. The Taiping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homogenity and the seclusion of China.

Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast, but along the great river highways and in the remote interior provinces. Steamers, railroads, mines, factories, arsenals, docks, were established by foreigners, and the treaty ports grew in importance and in number. Opposition to these innovations was active and general. Missionaries, converts, railroads, telegraphs, were destroyed, and the imperial government, while professing its desire to protect foreigners, was unable to do so. Its own authority was openly defied, and the resentment of the people against the foreigners who were responsible for the obnoxious changes was shown in many ways.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment, and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomacy and intercourse.

Anti-Foreigners Ascendant.

The Chinese government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers and appeared to be a prey to criminal dissensions. In the unequal contest the anti-foreign influences soon gained the ascendancy under the leadership of Prince Tuan. Organized armies of Boxers, with which the imperial forces affiliated, held the country between Peking and the coast, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian border, and through their emissaries threatened a like rise throughout northern China.

Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of property, and slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides. The tsung-li-yamen, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the legations. At this critical juncture, in the early spring of this year, a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet be assembled in the Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese government respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of the Boxers.

The United States while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that could be spared for service on the Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Ta-ku and sent to Peking for the protection of the American egation. Other powers took similar action, until some four hundred men were assembled in the capital as legation guards.

Battle at Ta-Ku.

Still the peril increased. The legations reported the development of the seditious movement in Peking and the need of increased provision for defense. Our naval force in the harbor of Taku was accordingly landed, with the consent of the Chinese authorities, and proceeded by railway to Tientsin, reaching Peking on May 31. The viceroy of Chi-li, Yu Lu, was known to be friendly to foreigners, and had been recently appointed to the command of the Chinese troops in and about Tientsin. Under his orders the Chinese general Nieh was posted with his troops at Lang Fang, midway between Tientsin and Peking, to protect the railway.

On June 10 Admiral Seymour, the British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, was chosen commander of the defense, with the secretary of the American legation, E. G. Squiers, as chief of staff.

To save life and ammunition the besieged sparingly returned the incessant fire of the Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an occasional successful sortie for strategic advantage, such as that of 65 Americans, British and Russian marines led by Captain Myers of the United States Marine Corps, which resulted in the capture of a formidable barricade on the wall that gravely menaced the American position. It was held to the last, and proved an invaluable acquisition, because commanding the water gate through which the relief column entered.

During the siege the defenders lost 65 killed, 135 wounded, and seven by disease—the last all children.

No Protection Afforded.

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the tsung-li-yamen, from whom a message came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued and a sort of armistice was agreed upon, which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire to a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded, nor any aid given, save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Indeed, the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the tsung-li-yamen for the withdrawal of the legation to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistable proofs accumulate that the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander-in-chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them, and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager, are known to exist. Members of the tsung-li-yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yen Hoon, formerly Chinese minister in Washington.

With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, a proceeding which was doubtless promoted by the representations of the Chinese envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the secretary of state through the kind offices of Minister Wu Ting Fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Peking on July 13 through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the inmates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

Relief Expedition.

This news stimulated the preparation for a joint relief expedition in numbers sufficient to overcome the resistance which for a month had been organized between Taku and the capital. Reinforcements sent by all the co-operating powers, including a force of 2,000 Japanese, were hurried forward, and the allied commanders, taking command of the forces at Tientsin, began the forward movement on August 4. The Japanese commander-in-chief, Baron Yamaguchi, was assigned to the chief command, with the British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, as second in command, and the American minister, Edwin H. Conger, as third in command. The total force consisted of 2,500 Japanese, 800 Russians, 3,000 British, 2,100 Americans, 800 French, 58 Austrians and 40 Italians, with 16 guns, in all about 9,000 men.

The difficulties of the task were great. The way was long, the heat intense, the Chinese troops numerous, well armed and fully supplied with artillery. Their resistance was obstinate, and the casualties in the allied ranks were numerous. Nevertheless, the legations were relieved on August 14, and the imperial city was occupied by the allies on the 15th.

Rescue of Legations.

The Russian proposition looking to the restoration of the imperial power in Peking has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires for we have held, and do, that effective reparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese nation reverences and obeys. While so doing we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible authors and abettors of the criminal acts whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury.

For the real culprits, the evil counsellors who have misled the imperial judgment and diverted the sovereign authority to their own guilty ends, full expiation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message of October 18, to the Chinese emperor:

"I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of your majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners, but toward your majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world has hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

Taking as a point of departure the imperial edict appointing Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching plenipotentiaries to arrange a settlement and the edict of September 25, whereby certain high officials were designated for punishment, this government has moved, in concert with the other powers, toward the opening of negotiations, which Mr. Conger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorized to conduct with whatever labor could be obtained in the prevailing confusion. Nor was the task of the commission lightened by the fact that, owing to the scheme of classification adopted, it was impossible to have the entire exhibit of any one country in the same building or more than one group of exhibitors in the same part of any building. Our installations were scattered on both sides of the Seine and in widely remote suburbs of Paris, so that additional assistants were needed for the work of supervision and arrangement.

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes, and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation, in total number they ranked next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

Success of Exhibits.

A criterion of the extent and success of our participation and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were organized is seen in the awards granted to the American exhibitors by the international jury, namely, grand prizes 240; gold medals 597; silver medals 776; bronze medals 541, and honorable mentions 322—2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hands of juries almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand, while the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufactures afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

Apart from the exposition, several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette monument, presented by the school children of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the president of the republic, were marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of July was especially observed in the French capital.

GERMANY.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has already been readmitted and the way is open for the others to share the privilege.

The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration has been established, and the natives are making progress in the arts of civilization.

Under the convention of November 7, 1899, a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

GUATEMALA.

The pending claim of R. H. May against the Guatemalan government has been settled by arbitration, George F. B. Jenner, British minister to Guatemala, who was chosen as sole arbitrator, having awarded $143,750.73 in gold to the claimant.

HAITI.

Various American claims against Haiti have been or are being advanced to the resort of arbitration.

HONDURAS.

As a result of negotiations with the government of Honduras in regard to indemnity demanded for the murder of Frank H. Pears in Honduras, that government has paid $10,000 in settlement of the claim of the heirs.

ITALY—LYNCHING.

The assassination of King Humbert called forth sincere expressions of sorrow from this government and people, and occasion was fitly taken to testify to the Italian nation the high regard here felt for the memory of the lamented ruler.

In my last message I referred at considerable length to the lynching of five Italians at Tallulah. Notwithstanding the efforts of the federal government, the production of evidence tending to inculpate the authors of this grievous offense against our civilization, and the repeated inquests set on foot by the authorities of the state of Louisiana, no punishments have followed. Successive grand juries have failed to indict. The representations of the Italian government in the face of this miscarriage have been most temperate and just.

Setting the principle at issue high above all consideration of merely pecuniary indemnification, such as this government made in the three previous cases, Italy has solemnly invoked the pledges of existing treaty and asked that the justice to which she is entitled shall be meted in regard to her unfortunate countrymen in our territory with the same full measure she herself would give to any American were his reciprocal treaty rights contemned.

Federal Jurisdiction.

I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that the congress appropriately confer upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved, and I invite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced in the senate and house. It is incumbent upon us to remedy the statutory omission which has led and may again lead, to such untoward results. I have pointed out the necessity and the precedent for legislation of this character. Its enactment is a simple measure of provisory justice toward the nations with which we as a sovereign equal make treaties requiring reciprocal observance.

While the Italian government naturally regards such action as the primary and, indeed, the most essential element in the disposal of the Tallulah incident, I advise that, in accordance with precedent and in view of the improbability of that particular case being reached by the bill now pending, a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

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BELGIUM.

We have been urgently solicited by Belgium to ratify the international convention of June, 1899, amendatory of the previous convention of 1890 in respect to the regulation of the liquor traffic in Africa. Compliance was necessarily withheld in the absence of the advice and consent of the senate thereto. The negotiation involved has the cordial sympathy of this government, which in the two visionary negotiations advocated more drastic measures, and I would gladly see its extension by international agreement, to the restriction of the liquor traffic with all uncivilized peoples, especially in the western Pacific.

A conference will be held at Brussels, December 11, 1900, under the convention for the protection of industrial property, concluded at Paris, March 20, 1883, to which delegates from this country have been appointed. Any lessening of the difficulties that our inventors encounter in obtaining patents abroad for their inventions and that our farmers, manufactures and merchants may have in the protection of their trade-marks is worthy of careful consideration, and your attention will be called to the results of the conference at the proper time.

BOLIVIA.

In the interest of expanding trade between this country and South America efforts have been made during the past year to conclude conventions with the southern republics for the arrangement of postal facilities. Two such agreements were signed with Bolivia on April 24, of which that establishing the money order system is undergoing certain changes suggested by the post-office department. A treaty of extradition with that country, signed on the same day, is before the senate.

A boundary dispute between Brazil and Bolivia over the territory of Acre is in a fair way of friendly adjustment. A protocol signed in December, 1899, having agreed on a definite frontier and provided for its demarcation by a joint commission.

BRAZIL.

Conditions in Brazil have weighed heavily on our export trade to that country in marked contrast to the favorable conditions upon which Brazilian products are admitted into our markets. Urgent representations have been made to that government on the subject and some amelioration has been effected. We rely upon the reciprocal justice and good will of that government to assure to us a further improvement in our commercial relations.

CHILE.

The convention signed May 24, 1897, for the final settlement of claims left in abeyance upon the dissolution of the commission of 1892, was at length ratified by the Chilean congress and the supplementary commission has been organized. It remains for the congress to appropriate for the necessary expenses of the commission.

carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people which had pursued for centuries a national policy of isolation.

The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-control.

For several years before the present troubles all the resources of foreign diplomacy, backed by moral demonstration of the physical force of fleets and arms, have been needed to secure due respect for the treaty rights of foreigners and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the outbreaks in Sze-chuen and Shan-tung.

Posting of anti-foreign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated reprobation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses mendacious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign. An outbreak in Shan-tung in which German missionaries were slain, was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

Aggression of the Boxers.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-tse, and with the connivance of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the tsung-li-yamen. The circle of the Boxer influence narrowed about Peking, and while nominally stigmatized as seditious, it was felt that its spirit pervaded the capital itself, that the imperial forces were imbued with its doctrines, and that the immediate counselors of the empress dowager were in full sympathy with the anti-foreign movement.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasion to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government, and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

First Proposal to Powers.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that the first proposal for the adoption of measures of joint action to protect the imperiled interests should come from us. Accordingly, on the 3d of January, 1900, the following circular was addressed to the governments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and Italy:

> "In view of the possibility that the present critical situation in China may result in the loss of life and property of subjects of the treaty powers, and in order that we may be the better prepared to protect the interests of our citizens, the president deems it proper to inquire whether the other powers have taken or contemplate taking any measures for the protection of their subjects in China beyond the sending of guards for the legations, and, if so, whether this government can cooperate with them in such measures. It is the president's wish that, should other powers contemplate the sending of troops to China, the commanders of the combined forces shall have such instructions as will prevent any one power from taking advantage of the situation to secure any territorial advantage, and will limit the duration of the occupation of Chinese territory and the scope of the operations undertaken upon the sole object in view, namely, the protection of the lives of citizens and the restoration of order, destroying no legitimate power or authority of the Chinese government."

The responses of the governments addressed were prompt and favorable, and while the conditions were such as to render the instant action proposed impracticable, they foreshadowed the ultimate necessity for such action.

Under Constant Fire.

"From June 20 until July 17," writes Minister Conger, "there was scarcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying from a single shot to a general and continuous attack along the whole line." Artillery was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls, and thousands of 3-inch shot and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So thickly did the bails rain that when the ammunition of the besieged ran low five quarts of Chinese bullets were gathered in an hour in one compound and recast.

Attempts were made to burn the legations by setting neighboring houses on fire, but the flames were successfully fought off, although the Austrian, Belgian, Italian and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned. With the aid of the native converts, directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful co-operation Mr. Conger awards unstinted praise the British legation was made a veritable fortress. The British guard, on behalf of the United States.

General bases of negotiations formulated by the government of the French republic have been accepted with certain reservations as to details, made necessary by our own circumstances, but, like similar reservations by other powers, open to discussion in the progress of the negotiations. The disposition of the emperor's government to admit liability for wrongs done to foreign governments and their national representatives, and to act upon such additional designation of the guilty persons as the foreign ministers at Peking may be in a position to make, gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world.

Features of Settlement.

I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantee for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the powers concur in enough disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to the indemnities, the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

NOTES.

FOREIGN RELATIONS IN GENERAL ARE SATISFACTORY.

Cuban Army Matter Gives Occasion for Directing Attention to the Disgrace of Lynchings.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Ratifications of a treaty of extradition with the Argentine Republic were exchanged on June 2 last.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

While the Austro-Hungarian government has in the many cases that have been reported of the arrest of our naturalized citizens for alleged evasion of military service, in thus observing the provisions of the treaty and releasing such persons from military obligations, it has in some instances expelled those whose presence in the community of their origin was asserted to have a pernicious influence. Representations have been made against this course whenever its adoption has appeared unduly onerous.

Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The king of Sweden and Norway has accepted the joint invitation of the United States, Germany and Great Britain to arbitrate claims growing out of losses sustained in the Samoan islands in the course of military operations made necessary by the disturbances in 1899.

TURKEY.

Our claims upon the government of the sultan for reparation for injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere give promise of early and satisfactory settlement. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evidenced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot.

THE STATE.

PRESENT CONDITION ONE OF UNDOUBTED STRENGTH.

Considerable Reduction in Expenditures of the Government—National Bank—Ship Subsidy.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $238,022,891.14. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated $567,240,651.89, and expenditures for all purposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated $487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were $233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding year of $27,036,359.41. Receipts from internal revenue were $295,327,926.76, an increase of $21,890,765.23 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $38,749,653.97, as against $36,284,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $124,774,767.73, a reduction of $95,066,486.60 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077.72 for the year 1900, as against $63,942,164.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,989,026.53. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of $2,630,604.38; and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of $13,418,065.74.

A CONDITION OF STRENGTH.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $56,544,556.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $580,000,000 and the expenditures $500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $80,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance November 30, was $139,303,794.59. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March 14, last, this would have been included in the statement of available cash gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

If this form were pursued, the cash balance, including the present gold reserve of $150,000,000 would be $289,303,794.59. Such balance Nov. 30, 1899, was $296,405,301.55. In the general fund, which is wholly separate from the reserve and trust funds, there was on Nov. 30, $70,090,073.15 in gold coin and the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded two billions of dollars. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780, over 1898 of $163,000,752, over 1897 of $343,480,526, and greater than 1896 by $511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that the exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being $433,851,756, against $339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being $836,858,148, against $784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to $849,941,184, an increase over 1899 of $152,792,695. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture, and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States. While there was imported for use in manufacture in 1900 material to the value of $79,769,972 in excess of 1899, it is reassuring to observe that there is a tendency toward decrease in the importation of articles manufactured ready for consumption, which in 1900 formed 15.17 per cent. of the total imports against 15.54 per cent. in 1899, and 21.09 per cent. in 1896.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of thirty millions of dollars. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

I especially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax on bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

SHIP SUBSIDY.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about nine per cent. of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of ship-building for the domestic trade, and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

Beside realizing a proper national aspiration, this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export, and will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the government and their successors have relied. In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade, I direct attention to the subject in the previous messages and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899.

I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufactures, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

The attention of the congress is invited to the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury in his annual report for legislation in behalf of revenals of the federal government, and the various states of the Union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The bureau of the American republics continues to discharge, with the happiest results, the important work of promoting cordial relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries, all of which are now active members of the international union. The bureau has been instrumental in bringing about the agreement for another international American congress, which is to meet in the City of Mexico, in October, 1901. The bureau's future for another term of 10 years is assured by the international compact, but the congress will doubtless have much to do with shaping new lines of work and a general policy. Its usefulness to the interests of Latin-American trade is widely appreciated and shows a gratifying development.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

The practical utility of the consular service in obtaining a wide range of information as to the industries and commerce of other countries and the opportunities thereby afforded for introducing the sale of our goods have kept steadily in advance of the notable expansion of our foreign trade and abundant evidence has been furnished, both at home and abroad, of the fact that the consular reports, including many from our diplomatic representatives, have to a considerable extent pointed out ways and means of disposing of a great variety of manufactured goods which otherwise might not have found sale abroad.

Testimony of foreign observers to the commercial efficiency of the consular corps seems to be conclusive, and our own manufacturers and exporters highly appreciate the value of the services rendered not only in the printed reports but also in the individual efforts of consular officers to promote American trade.

An increasing part of the work of the bureau of foreign commerce, whose primary duty it is to compile and print the reports, is to answer inquiries from trade organizations, business houses, etc., as to conditions in various parts of the world, and, notwithstanding the smallness of the force employed, the work has been so systematized that responses are made with such promptitude and accuracy as to elicit flattering encomiums. The experiment of printing the consular reports daily for immediate use by trade bodies exporters and the press, which was begun in January, 1898, continues to give general satisfaction.

THE ISLANDS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF FORMER MESSAGE REITERATED.

Uniformity of Legislation and Restraint Founded on Discrimination Between Useful and Injurious.

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combination of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded on a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of the constitutional powers, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to Hon. William E. Dodge of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Prof. Bernard Moses of California. The aims of the commission and the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the secretary of war to be transmitted to them:

Detailed Instructions.

"In the message transmitted to congress on the 5th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine islands:

"'As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments especially adapted to the various conditions existing in the different portions of the archipelago, such governments to be administered in the main by the natives of the islands, but always subordinate to the military authority and under the supervision and control of the United States. Gradually, as circumstances warrant, the control may be relaxed, but the ultimate sovereignty should be kept in the hands of the president of the United States until congress shall otherwise provide.'

"To give effect to the intention thus expressed, I have appointed Hon. William H. Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Hon. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses of California, commissioners to the Philippine islands to continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities subject in all respects to any laws which congress may hereafter enact.

Under One Executive.

"The commissioners named will meet and act as a board, and the Hon. William H. Taft is designated as president of the board. It is probable that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual and will occupy a considerable period. Its successful accomplishment and the maintenance of peace and order in the meantime will require the most perfect co-operation between the civil and military authorities in the islands, and you should be directed during the transition period by the same executive department. The commission will therefore report to the secretary of war, and all their action will be subject to your approval and control.

"You will instruct the commission to proceed to the city of Manila, where they will make their principal office, and to communicate with the military governor of the Philippine islands, whom you will at the same time direct to render to them every assistance within his power for the performance of their duties.

Self Government.

"Without hampering them by too specific instructions they should in general be confined, after making themselves familiar with the conditions and needs of the country, to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of such municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observations of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty.

"The next subject of importance should be the organization of government in the larger administrative divisions, corresponding to counties, departments or provinces, in which the common interests of many or several municipalities falling within the same tribal lines, or the same natural geographical limits, may best be observed by a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report the conclusion to you, with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the general administration of affairs now conducted by the military authorities.

Popular Participation.

"The many different degrees of civilization and variety of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall be called in the selection of their own officers, but these general rules are to be observed:

"That in all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the people, are to be selected by the people and that, wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

"It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans, which, after a time, may be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable a system for ascertaining the merit and fitness of candidates for civil offices should be put in force. An indispensable qualification for all officers and positions of trust and authority in the islands must be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States and absolutely unhampered authority and power to remove and punish any officer deviating from that standard must at all times be retained in the hands of the central authority of the islands.

Civil Code in View.

"In all forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe the commission should bear in mind that the government, which they are establishing, is designated not for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people of the Philippine islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits and even their prejudices to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

"At the same time, the commission should bear in mind, and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand, that there are certain great principles of government which have been found essential to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which we believe will be recognized sooner or later by civilized humanity, such as the right of the people to choose their own form of government, the enjoyment of civil liberty and the rights of property, representation in the government, and that private property can be taken for public use only with just compensation, and that the commission will establish no governmental system which will not recognize and conform to these principles so essential to the maintenance of individual freedom.

Religious Freedom.

"The law of religious worship should be conformed to the spirit of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States, and no minister of religion should be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and there should be absolute separation between church and state.

Education.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and as they find occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary vocations of a civilized community. Those instructions should be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes, it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication may be established, and it is obviously desirable that this medium should be the English language. Especial attention should at once be given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

Taxation.

"It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed, except such changes as have already been made by the military should be relegated to the civil government which is to be established under the auspices of the commission. It will, however, be the duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which ought not to be delayed, and if so, they are authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. In doing so they are to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or repress industry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provision for taxation should be simple; that they may be understood by the people, that they should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the general distribution of the burden.

Existing Laws Maintained.

"The main body of laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainly in procedure, and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials, and at the same time effective administration and respect for individual rights.

"In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same course followed by congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable and unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation, and without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

Duty to the Islanders.

"Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are wont to show to each other. Upon the commission, in the performance of their duties, and upon the military authorities, in the exercise of the power which they may exert, should be enjoined the most scrupulous care in all things to preserve the religious rights of the inhabitants, to refrain from any violation of their customs and laws, and to manifest the most considerate regard for their personal and property rights. The commission finds no part of its duty more difficult than to determine what property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acquired and held disposition shall be made thereof by due legal procedure, in which there shall be full opportunity for fair and impartial hearing and judgment; that if the same public interests require the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held, due compensation shall be made out of the public treasury therefor; that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that, upon the other hand, no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and that the separation between state and church shall be real, entire and absolute.

Education.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and,

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to Preserve Just and Amicable Commercial Relations With All Foreign Countries.

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make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious, and which are without federal jurisdiction, should be promptly applied by the congress.

THE PHILIPPINES.

COMPLETE DETAILS OF COMMISSION'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Legislation Should be Along the Same Generous Lines—The Chief End In View.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces, and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing to that end at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of the congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

Favorable Progress.

Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations who have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give them.

THE CIVIL COMMISSION.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, I appointed in March last a civil commission composed of the over the control.

Legislative Authority.

Beginning with the first day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an official civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character.

Executive Authority.

The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil service system and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. Until the complete transfer of central authority, the military governor will remain the chief executive head of the government of the islands, and will exercise the executive authority now possessed by him and not herein expressly assigned to the commission, subject, however, to the rules and orders enacted by the commission in the exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon them. In the meantime the municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the military governor and be subject to his administrative supervision and control, under your direction, but that supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirements that the powers of the government in the municipalities and departments shall be honestly and effectively exercised and that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

"All legislative rules and orders, establishments of governments and appointments to office by the commission will take effect, subject to your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports, which are to be made from time to time as their action is taken.

Enforcement of Law.

Wherever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission such military posts, garrisons and forces will be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage and the maintenance of law and order as the military commander shall deem requisite and the military forces shall be at all times subject, under his orders, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

"In the establishment of municipal governments the commission will take as the basis of their work the governments established by the military governor under his order of August 8, 1899, and under the report of the board constituted by the military governor by his order of January 29, 1900, to formulate and report a plan of municipal

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Inviolable Rules.

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MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Details of the Various Mining Transactions Which Have Taken Place and News of Strikes and Shipments in Camp.

DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Particulars of development work carried on or recently undertaken will be found below.

Lessees F. M. Shick and associates, operating on the Bird claim of the Trenton G. M. company, have made arrangements to work their lead through the Ophelia tunnel. The machinery will be taken off from the surface workings at once.

The announcement recently made in these columns relative to the good strike which had been made on the property of the Commonwealth Gold Mining company caused considerable interest to be manifested in the property as well as in the stock. Since that time the property has been visited by another person than the one from whom the Gazette received its former information, and he reports even more favorably than the first.

Lessee Holmes, he says, working on the Home claim, which is situated in the town of Arequa, has a good shaft down to the depth of 150 feet, and for the last 10 feet of sinking he has been in a good strong vein, which not only carries very satisfactory values now, but promises to bear a valuable ore body, which will very probably be opened with work.

The vein is in the granite, and the character of the ore is a granitic quartz, freely sprinkled with sylvanite. Although average assays run between $20 and $100, picked specimens can be obtained which will yield exceedingly high values, as sylvan to ores invariably do.

So far the lessee has not attempted to save any ore, but by the time he reaches the 200-foot point he will start drifting, and it is the opinion of the gentleman who examined the property the other day, that he will be successful in opening up a good sized and valuable ore body, as the indications in the shaft are of an exceedingly promising nature.

The vein has not been with the shaft as sinking has progressed, but has some dip, and it was thought wiser to defer all exploration work until a regular station could be cut, and, although considerable ore has been brought to the surface, there has been no effort to save it. It is thought that the mine has a very good chance of becoming a shipping proposition after the level is run at the depth of 200 feet.

Lessee White on the New Haven is busy sinking the shaft to depth of 200 feet and only a few feet remain to complete this station. The vein has been intersected in the crosscut, but further drifting will be necessary before the true value of the vein can be ascertained. There is considerable ore already broken in the workings, but everything depends on the vein, which will be thoroughly explored, during the course of the next three weeks.

The lessees on the Bird claim of the Trenton company are following a broken vein and obtaining some encouraging assays. On the main workings of the Trenton a drift is being run at 100 feet and some good ore is being sacked. The assays which are obtained are running from 2 to 10 ounces. The ore body is about one foot in width. Brodewin & Co. have the lease on this property.

Work is being prosecuted in both shafts of block 3 of the Little Nell company's property by Harcourt & Reese. A little ore is being sacked in the north shaft from a depth of 25 feet, where the vein is being followed on an incline. The assays indicate average values of about $16 a ton.

A hoisting plant will be erected to facilitate operations on the May Flower group on the north slope of Galena hill. Development work is being rapidly pushed by Manager Floyd Thompson. Preparations are being made for an additional 100 feet of sinking.

The Bonanza Leasing company, operating what is known as the Steam Hoist shaft on the Kentucky Belle on Raven hill will commence drifting at once from a depth of 125 feet.

Work has been resumed on the Alexander Marsh of the Amethyst company on Raven hill by Lessees McMullen and Hubbard. A new steam hoist is being installed on the property and the development work will be commenced as soon as the fifty foot shaft is put in shape to properly prosecute operations.

The Alamo company, operating the Alamo on Gold hill, has started a crosscut east for the big phonolite dike known to exist not far from the shaft. The crosscut is being run at a depth of 200 feet.

The lessees working the Home shaft of the Commonwealth company on Beacon hill are sinking on a good four-foot vein with occasional excellent values.

A 60-horse power boiler is being installed on the Hoosier claim owned by the Grafton company on Tenderfoot hill. A large amount of development work is being carried on in addition to the regular shipping. This amount of work necessitated a new boiler and other improvements which are being made.

Sinking is being vigorously prosecuted in the Bonnie Nell shaft on Raven hill. At the present depth, about 250 feet the vein has widened out to four feet and the ore body is holding an average of about $16 to the ton. The company will make no effort to produce any ore until the development work which is being done shows up a better ore body. The shaft will be put down to about 400 feet and expensive lateral work carried out.

McEnnis & Co., leasing the west block of the Bonnie on Bull hill, have put in, with the result that the mill is now able to handle 300 tons or more per day, although the average will probably be something over 200. The Economic treats only ores from the Woods Investment Co.'s workings.

The lessees on the Whipper shaft of the Gold Severeign on Thursday closed a shipment of two carloads of ores assaying that will return about $40 to the ton. The ore is from the lower levels.

The water is decreasing in the south block of the Republic lode on the Mary McKinney, making development work easy. The shipments from the entire property amount to about 70 tons per day of which 40 per cent is smelting ore. The production is increasing.

Potter and Vaine, leasing on the Christmas, sent out 250 tons of ore last week, making a total of 1,300 tons for the month. The average value of the ore has been about $40 to the ton.

The Walker lease on stock 8 of the Vindicator sent out a shipment of three carloads of ore Saturday, running about $35 to the ton. The lease is shipping about 200 tons a month.

A shipment of 30 tons of $50 ore was sent out Saturday from the Schenck lease on the Dante. The ore is from a depth of 115 feet in the new level, where a large amount of ore of a good grade has been opened up. Returns on the last shipment gave a little over 2½ ounces to the ton.

The Scelsmith lease on the Findley has sent out seven carloads of ore this week, in two grades, running $30 and $90 to the ton. The lease has shipped about 500 tons of ore this month, of which one-half was smelting grade.

A shipment of 20 tons of average fifty dollar ore was sent out Tuesday from the Eclipse Co.'s property main working on Battle mountain. The ore is coming from the drift at a depth of 350 feet, where a recent strike was made. The company expects this to be the first of steady shipments from the property.

A carload of two-ounce ore was sent out Tuesday from the Colorado King of the Madeline Co. on Gold hill, by Lessees Gray and associates. Four tons of ore was sacked and sent out separately from which the lessees expect to get returns of $800 to the ton. This average may be a little high as it is the first shipment of high grade ore to be marketed.

A shipment of 30 tons of ore was sent out lately from the Smith lease on the Elizabeth Cooper of the Nugget company. The ore has been averaging better lately returning about five ounces to the ton and this shipment is expected to be about the same grade.

From two to three carloads of smelting grade ore per week is being sent out from Judge Burris' lease on the Little Kay on Beacon hill. The ore is coming from the drifts to the east and the west of the shaft at a depth of about 60 feet.

A shipment of 30 tons of smelting grade ore was sent out lately from the tunnel level of the Bonanza King.

A shipment of ore is now being saved from the new drift south of the 350-foot station in the property of the Eclipse Consolidated company. The ore is not wide in this drift, but assays very well, and it is thought that a shipment of good value can be marketed. The work which has been done at depth has never located the rich shoot which outcropped at the surface, although many indications have been found in the different drifts, of the presence of a rich shoot of ore below. The lessees on block 4 of the property are down 70 feet in their new shaft, at which depth they report good assays.

The Last Dollar mine, on Bull hill, has been gradually forging to the front and stands today in the rank of the first class shippers of the district and

STOCKS—

STOCKS—	Nov. 24. Bid.	Ask.	Nov. 26. Bid.	Ask.	Nov. 27. Bid.	Ask.	Nov. 28. Bid.	Ask.	Holiday. Bid.	Ask.	Nov. 30. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum-Juniata	26½	29	27½	....	26	27½	26¼	27	....	....	....	....	15500
Anaconda	50¾	51½	50½	51	50½	51	49	50	....	....	48½	49	27000
Big Four	....	....	....	....	03½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14000
Black Bell	12¼	13	12½	....	13	14	13¼	13¾	....	....	12	....	9500
Butterfly-Terrible	22	23	22	22¼	22	23	22	23	....	....	22	23½	11000
C. C. Con.	12¼	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	....	....	13¾	13¾	6000
Cerro Tenuo	20¾	21	20	21	20	21	19½	20	....	....	19½	20	7000
Dante	10	10¼	10	10¼	10	10¾	09½	10	....	....	09½	09¾	7000
Elkton Con.	1.85	1.88½	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.88	1.89	....	....	1.88	1.88½	16850
El Paso Gold	43½	43¾	43	43¾	43	43¾	43	43¾	....	....	42½	43¼	25521
Findley	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	13¾	14	....	....	13½	13¾	8000
Gold Dollar	22¾	23¼	24½	24¾	24¾	24¾	23¼	23½	....	....	23	23½	226000
Golden Fleece	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....	....	....	19	....	....
Ingram Con.	20¾	20¾	20½	21	20¾	21¼	20	21½	....	....	20¾	21	10000
Isabella	68½	69	69	69½	68	68½	66	67	....	....	68	68½	53400
Jack Pot	59¾	....	59	59½	59	59½	58	59½	....	....	58½	59	10479
Lexington	14	14½	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	14½	....	....	....	13¾	14¼	822000
Mater	17¾	19	17½	....	17½	....	17½	....	....	....	17½	18	5500
Mollie Gibson	23	....	23½	26	23½	26	23	26	....	....	23	26	....
Montreal	05	05¼	04	05¼	05	05½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moon-Anchor	32	....	32	50	33	35	34	35	....	....	30	35	5550
Orphan Gold	17½	18½	17¾	18	....	18	....	18	....	....	16½	17	8000
Pharmacist Con.	10¼	10¾	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	....	....	10½	10½	23500
Pinnacle	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	....	19¾	....	19	....	....	18¾	18	16000
Portland	3.30	3.34	3.35	3.40	3.37½	3.40	3.37	3.38	....	....	3.35	3.37½	24100
Prince Albert	07	07¼	07	07¾	06¾	.07	06¾	07	....	....	06½	06¾	3400
Union	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vindicator	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Work	1.32	1.35	1.30	1.36½	1.33	1.37½	1.32	1.40	....	....	1.32	....	1000
Zenobia	26¾	27	26¼	27	26	26½	24¾	25	....	....	....	26	6500
Alamo	12	....	12½	....	12	13	12	....	....	....	12	....	6000
Alert	11¾	12	11	13	11¼	12	11½	....	....	....	11	12	1000
Anchor	16½	....	13	....	15	....	13	15	....	....	12¾	12½	110000
Antelope	03¾	03¼	....	03¼	....	03¼	02¾	03½	....	....	....	03¼	10000
Arrow	02½	02¾	....	02¾	03¼	03¾	03¼	03¾	....	....	02¾	02¾	4000
B. I. Alex.	04½	05	04¼	05	04¾	04¾	04¾	04¾	....	....	04¾	04¾	3000
Big Dick	07¼	07¾	04¾	06¾	06¾	06¾	06¾	06¾	....	....	06¾	07	135000
Bonnie Nell	01	....	01	....	01½	02¼	....	....	....	....	0.¾	02½	....
Bonita	....	08¾	07	08¾	07½	....	07¾	....	....	....	07½	08	6000
Boston	04¾	05¼	04¾	05	04¾	05	04¾	05	....	....	04¾	05¼	11000
Cable Con.	05	....	03½	....	04	....	04¼	....	....	....	04½	....	....
C. C. G. Ex.	02½	02¾	02¼	02¾	02¼	02¾	02¼	02¾	....	....	02¼	02¾	7000
Cad Hac	10¾	10¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	....	....	11¾	11¾	41000
C. C. Columbia	14	15	13¾	14	....	14	13½	....	....	....	13½	13¾	12000
C. C. and Georgetown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Centra Con.	07	08	07¾	08	07¾	08	07¾	08	....	....	07¾	07½	19000
Champion	07¾	07¾	07¼	07½	07¾	07¾	07¾	07¾	....	....	....	07¾	20000
Chicolo	03	03¼	03	03¾	03	03¾	03	03½	....	....	03	....	7000
C. O. D.	06¾	06¾	....	07	06	06¾	06¼	06¾	....	....	....	06¾	6000
Constantine	....	....	....	....	04	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commonwealth	09½	09¾	09¾	09¾	09¾	09¾	09¾	09¾	....	....	09¾	....	94000
Cosmos	....	....	....	01	006	009	....	009	....	....	004	....	....
Crocus	....	....	009	006	008	006	009	....	....	....	004	....	....
Currency	05½	02	07	07¼	07¼	08	07¼	08	....	....	07½	....	1000
Eclipse Con.	09¾	08¾	10	10¼	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	....	....	09¾	10¼	271000
Easter Bell	04¾	05¼	04¾	05	04¾	05	05	05½	....	....	05	05¼	44000
Fountleroy	09¾	....	08¾	09	08¾	09	08¾	09	....	....	06¾	09	13500
Forepaugh	....	....	....	04	....	....	....	04	....	....	....	....	....
Goldfield Mand La.	03	04	03½	04	03¾	03¾	03¼	04	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Hill	03¼	03½	03¼	03½	03¼	03¼	03¼	03¾	....	....	03	03¾	18000
Grace	05¾	05¾	05¼	05¾	05¼	05¾	05¼	05½	....	....	05	05¼	7000
Greene Gold Belt	....	02½	02¾	02¾	02¼	02¾	....	....	....	....	02¼	02¾	....
Hayden Gold	02	02½	02	02½	02	02¼	02	02½	....	....	02	02¼	2900
Ida May	23¾	24¼	24	25	23	25	23½	25	....	....	24	....	10000
Jolly Jane	08¼	08¾	08	08¼	07¾	08	07¾	08	....	....	07½	07¾	10000
Katinka	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Key West	03½	03¾	03¼	03½	03¼	03¼	03¼	....	....	....	03¼	03½	3000
Kitty Gold	02¾	03	02¼	03	02¾	....	....	....	....	....	02¾	02¾	6000
Little Bessie	03¾	04	03¾	04	03¾	04	03¾	04¼	....	....	03¾	04¼	51233
Little Cranmore	06½	07	06¾	07	06¾	06¾	06¾	06¾	....	....	06½	06	7000
Little Nell	07¾	08	08	08¼	07¾	08	07¾	07¾	....	....	07½	07¾	31000
Little Puck	12¾	13¾	12	13¾	13¾	13¾	13	13¼	....	....	13¾	13¼	31050
Magnet Rock	04¼	04¾	04¼	04¼	04¼	04¾	04¼	04½	....	....	04¼	04½	15000
Margaret	02¼	02¾	02¾	03¼	02¾	03½	02½	02½	....	....	02¾	02¾	....
Margery	....	....	03	04	03	04	03½	....	....	....	03¼	03¾	....
Maria A.	....	04¼	04¼	04¾	04¼	04½	04¾	....	....	....	04	04¾	19000
Mariposa	06	06¾	06	06¼	....	06	06½	06¾	....	....	06½	06	113000
Midway	05½	05¾	05¼	05¾	....	05¾	05¾	05½	....	....	....	05¾	....
Missouri	04¼	04¾	04	04¼	....	04¾	03¾	04¼	....	....	....	04¼	11000
M. J. T.	04¼	04¾	04¾	04¾	04½	04¾	04¾	04¼	....	....	04¼	04¾	80000
Mobile	03½	03¾	03¾	03¾	03¾	03¾	03¾	....	....	....	03	03¼	20000
Mollie Dwyre	06	06¼	05	05¾	05¼	05¼	....	....	....	....	05¾	05¼	43500
Morning Star	04¾	04¾	04¾	04½	04¼	04½	04¾	04¾	....	....	04¼	04½	12000
Nellie V.	08	08¼	08¾	08¾	08¾	08¾	08¾	08¾	....	....	08¼	08½	40000
New Haven	09¾	09¾	09½	09¾	09¾	09¾	09¾	....	....	....	08¾	09	23000
O. K.	03	03½	03¾	03¾	03¾	03	03¼	....	....	....	....	03½	5000
Olive Branch	05½	05¾	04¾	05½	05	05¼	....	....	....	....	05	05¼	11000
Oriole	04½	05	04¼	04¾	04¼	04¼	04¼	05¼	....	....	04	04¼	....

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

AN INCREASE IN FAILURES

Smaller in Number But Larger in Amount Than a Year Ago—General Situation is Satisfactory.

New York, Nov. 30.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Commercial failures in November were 850 in number and $12,300,376 in amount of liabilities, against 782 in October for $9,072,291 and 836 in November last year when liabilities were only $5,648,543. Manufacturing defaults were but 152 in number and $3,883,165 in amount, the bulk of the mortality occuring in trading concerns of which 617 failed for $7,506,258. There were 49 other commercial failures with liabilities of $919,733. Four banking and financial companies defaulted for $823,080. At first glance the November statement appears very unsatisfactory, but it must be remembered that a few heavy failures in wool and other textile industries account for a large share of the reported liabilities. Aside from this one branch of trade, which has naturally suffered heavily from the tardy approach of winter, the figures show business to be on a good foundation.

Good Holiday Trade.

Holiday retail trade starts off well. The week has been characterized by many advances in prices but the most significant is the small rise in boots and shoes which of all the great industries has been slowest to conform to the general improvement. A larger demand for goods, for current consumption is the report from nearly all directions. The dry goods trade, recovering after recent liquidation, shows business expanding, but irregularly and slowly. Railroad earnings for November to date show one per cent gain over 1893, and 11¼ per cent over 1892.

Good news continues to come from the iron and steel sections. Sales of pig iron in three weeks have aggregated 200,000 tons at Chicago and idle furnaces are going into blast, indicating a much larger capacity now than on November 1. Buying of all finished forms increases, and some orders are placed at slightly higher quotations. Railroads are purchasing most liberally, and machinery is in special demand. As yet the advance in cotton goods is not at all in proportion to the gain in raw material. There is further from a dollar than at any time since that price was predicted by a high authority and the usual rumors of damage from jointing before frost, fall as flat as they have done in previous years.

Heavy receipts of cattle at Chicago depress the price and the average in this market for live beef cattle is $4.70 against $5.09 a year ago.

BRADSTREET'S

The General Situation Continues to Be a Most Satisfactory One Despite Drawbacks.

New York, Nov. 30.—Bradstreets tomorrow will say:

Unsettled weather and holidays are a drawback to retail and jobbing distribution in many markets but the general situation is still a most satisfactory one and the iron and steel, coal, boot and shoe, hardware and lumber trades are conspicuously well situated. The industrial situation is also deserving of note because of the striking absence of complaint as to idleness or as to pending

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

Work on the El Paso is proceeding very slowly owing to the unusual hardness of the native rock. The main shaft is being sunk through phonolite, which is as hard as flint and the total depth of the hole is now about 550 feet.

The Bonanza Leasing company, operating on Gold hill, have just ordered a new steam hoist to enable them to sink their shaft from its present depth of 500 feet to the 600 foot point. It is known that rich ore bodies exist with depth, and an effort will be made to open them up. The work of sinking is to be done by contract.

The Marie Mining company, leasing on the Pharmacist on Bull hill is sinking the main shaft to a depth of 800 feet, at which point crosscutting will be commenced for the vein which was opened in the upper levels. The rich vein which was recently found in the old Jones shaft, which is of a crystallized formation, carrying free gold is believed to be the same ore from which the Zenobia lessees are shipping heavily. Recent developments on the property are said to have been of a very satisfactory nature, and no reason is apparent for the slump of the stock to 10 cents.

McMullen and Hubbard, who have just taken a lease on the Alexander Marsh lode on Guyot hill, a property of the Amethyst Gold Mining company, are installing a hoist over the 50-foot shaft, preparatory to doing some sinking. Several years ago very valuable ore was extracted from this shaft, which was put down on a vein of a peculiar granitic quartz, carrying rich values in both gold and silver. The present lessees are very hopeful of encountering a pay shoot before they have sunk very far.

Crosscutting has been commenced at a depth of about 350 feet in the Climax No. 2 of the Little Puck Co. on Squaw mountain. The Climax Leasing company is now giving its attention to opening the ore shoot in the tunnel vein on the property, about 70 feet northwest of the Climax shaft. The ore shoot was worked out in the early days of the camp by lessees who stoped to the surface and put down a small winze in following up the ore body. The pitch of the ore body is in a direction which would indicate that the crosscut from the No. 2 shaft will open it.

The Climax Leasing company has commenced work in the tunnel on the Climax No. 1 and at a distance of about 600 feet from the portal has again encountered the main vein in a short crosscut. The indications are good for ore and the vein is from two to five feet in size. Machine drills are being used in breaking the ground and good progress is being made in spite of the fact that the formation is of a very hard granite.

The Atlantis Mines corporation, operating the Santa Rita lately encountered a heavy flow of water in the course of sinking on the Santa Rita vein at a depth of about 575 feet. Sinking was commenced two weeks ago from the 550-foot level with the intention of cutting a station at 610 feet in depth. The work is being done by contract, which also calls for 600 feet of lateral work. A new plan will probably be put in this winter which will allow more development work.

Cal Maguer, who has a lease on the Minnie Belle of the Independence Consolidated company, has unwatered the shaft and will commence breaking ore again on Monday.

The lessees on the Bertha B. on Raven hill are still searching for the ore shoot in the two branches of the Moose dike. Some ore was recently encountered but it did not prove continuous. The Moose vein is known to enter the Bertha B ground in two forks, the vein having split just before it crossed the line, but so far no work has been successful in finding an extension of the shoot in either branch.

The German-American Gold Mining company, a new company owning the Puzzle claim, on Gold hill, has made arrangements to develop that property through the Gold Exploration tunnel. Drifting was recently started on a vein about 900 feet from the mouth of the bore. In one of the drifts a four-inch streak of ore gives assays of $240 in gold to the ton and a shipment is being saved. The drift in the opposite direction is also in pay ore.

STRIKES

Details of some of the strikes made in the week just closed will be found in the following items.

Chas. J. Moore, leasing on the east 300 feet of the Mitchell claim, has come into excellent ore in both levels of his property at a depth of 60 and 125 feet. In the 60-foot level the ore streak is about 1½ feet wide and will ship values of from $25 to $45 to the ton. The ore body follows a strong phonolite dike and is characteristic of the locality, bearing sylvanite and free gold. From the first level there are 50 feet of virgin stoping ground. In the lower level at 125-foot depth the ore is of even better grade and will return values of from $35 to $75 in shipments. The ore was cut in a 3-inch feather edge and has so far widened out to 10 inches across the ore body. This makes 60 feet more of stoping ground on this shoot. The ore has been opened up in both levels for a distance of 15 feet and the indications are for a very large ore body, widening out to the south. A winze was sunk by former operators 90 feet below the 60-foot level and a connection will be made with this winze and the lower level. As soon as this is done the shaft will be pushed to 175 feet, another connection run, and drifting started in both directions from the winze. Lessee Moore commenced breaking ore on Monday and will have a 50-ton shipment ready in a short time. He obtained his lease about the 8th of the month and commenced work on the 12th of November.

The lessees on block 4 of the Eclipse company's property on Battle mountain are following a three-inch streak of $25 ore at a depth of 70 feet and a small amount is being saved in drifting to the north.

In the new stopes which have just been started by the Morning Glory Mining and Leasing Co. on the Morning Glory of the Work company, some very satisfactory assays have just been obtained received at the offices of the company in this city yesterday.

The stopes have been started in the new vein, recently encountered in the 545-foot level to the west of the shaft. The vein is of a very good width, and values have been improving. The assays just obtained were $40 and 5.36 ounces in gold for the screenings, and the coarse rock, apart from the better is now between 12 and 15 feet deep. The ore in the bottom is very promising.

The Ophelia, or as it is more commonly known, Moffat-Bush, tunnel when in a distance of 3,035 feet, cut the Fauntleroy claim on Battle mountain, belonging to the Fauntleroy Gold Mining company. In this ground a vein was encountered by the tunnel at a depth of 278 feet from the surface and an arrangement was made for the development of the same. Since then the vein has been drifted upon for a distance of 60 feet and from being narrow and barren of values it has widened out to two feet and now carries values averaging $12 per ton. The lode is being driven on at the rate of four feet per day and the outlook is promising.

The lessees operating the Madeline on Gold hill have cut a good ore body at a depth of 225 feet. The rock is rich in sylvanite and free gold and it is but natural that the Madeline should develop into a steady shipper in line with the other important developments which are being made on Gold hill.

Word was received at the offices of the Commonwealth company in this city recently to the effect that a good strike has been made on the Home claim, operated by Lessee Holmes.

The strike was made in the shaft, which is now down to the depth of about 175 feet but as only part of the vein was in the shaft, it has not yet been learned how wide it is. At present there is between two to three feet of the vein showing, and the matter which it carries yields assays from $15 to $42 in gold to the ton. The ore shows sylvanite, and picked samples run vastly richer, but the assays given represent the average value of the ore which is exposed.

It was reported a few days ago in these columns that a good showing had been found on this company's property, which lies near the St. Thomas, and many other active Arequa and Beacon hill producers, but it was not until yesterday that any definite information was received.

Lessee Holmes has already started a drift on the vein at the present depth, and will attempt to prove up the ore as rapidly as possible in order to determine its extent. He gives it as his opinion that the next few days will show some very satisfactory developments.

SHIPMENTS

Some of the shipments reported from the district during the past week will be found recorded below.

The production of the Cripple Creek gold camp for the month of November shows a healthy increase over that of the month previous, and the indications are for a much larger output for next month. The total number of tons treated amounts to 43,200 and a gross value of $1,960,200. The following is the itemized table for the mills:

Name.	Tons	Value.	Total.
Co.-Phila.	10,000	$36	$360,000
Arequa	2,000	35	70,000
Economic	2,500	30	75,000
National	4,200	34	142,800
El Paso	3,500	26	87,500
Metallic	9,000	25	225,000
Miscellaneous	....	..	25,000
Smelters	13,000	75	975,000
Total	43,200		$1,960,200

The decline in the figures for the Economic plant is accounted for by the fact that the mill was closed down for two weeks while the equipment was being added and the improvements

It is said that the developments on the ninth level are even more encouraging than the showing on the upper stations, from which all the present shipping is being done.

The returns for the month of September have been received and shows the following shipments:

Smelting ore 42 tons, worth	$14,000
Milling ore, 480 tons, worth	10,900
Lessees shipped 80 tons, company netted	220
Net proceeds from 602 tons of ore	25,000

The mining expenses for September were $5,600 and during the 31 days the company's net profits amounted to $17,600. October returns have not been received as yet, but during the first ten days of the month the net proceeds from shipments were $9,000. The company distributes 2 per cent. quarterly to the stockholders and $30,000 was sent out on Nov. 21.

The holdings of the company consist of 18 acres, though only a small fraction of the group has been developed.

REAL ESTATE DEALS

Below will be found particulars of recent deals and leases among operators in the district.

It was stated the other day that Howze and Labrie had sold out their interest and holdings in the King Gold company and that Griffin and Blake had purchased the control. As a matter of fact the Clapp-Labrie faction closed out their interests and J. A. Howze, Ross, Blake and Griffin have purchased the control of the stock.

The directors of the Commonwealth Gold Mining company have just let a lease on the north half of the J. J. L. claim to E. S. Gibbs. The lease runs for only one year from date, calls for 25 per cent. royalties and 100 shafts of work a month, to be expended as the lessee chooses. The J. J. L. claim adjoins the Home claim of this company, where a favorable showing is now reported, and lies in such a position as to have an excellent chance of getting some of the rich veins which traverse this section of Arequa. An active lease is located on the other half of the claim, and the Home is also being worked by a lessee.

The Amethyst Gold Mining company has purchased the Alexander Marsh claim, patent No. 3,820, located on Raven hill. The consideration for which the property was conveyed from private parties to the company is not named, but it is understood to have been a good one.

The Alexander Marsh claim, some slight mention of which was made in these columns a few days ago, is located on Raven hill, more than on Guyot, adjoining the Morning Glory and Rose Maud and lies in the immediate vicinity of the Jack Pot and Doctor mines. It has been demonstrated by an underground survey of adjacent properties that the famous veins of the two latter mines extend into this ground.

The company has just granted a lease on the claim to McMullen and Hubbard, who are installing a steam plant of machinery and will start sinking at once in the shaft, which has already been put down on the claim to a depth of 60 feet.

At present there is a well defined vein showing in the shaft, from which a few shipments were made some time ago.

The lease was negotiated by Mr. James P. Hadley and E. W. A. Deany. The former gentleman is president of both the Bank of Cripple Creek and the Amethyst company, and the latter gentleman has charge of the

[illegible]

Mr. James McDermott, proprietor of the Peyton Cash store, made a special business trip to Colorado Springs a week ago last Tuesday.

The following young people were married during the past week:

Mr. Thomas Rubiz and Miss Annie Sobol. Mr. Henry Jones and Miss Mary Firkins.

Mr. William A. Roberts and Miss May Hammerton, both residents of Calhan, were married at the First Christian church at Colorado Springs last week, Rev. F. N. Calvin officiating.

Mr. S. E. Carson, south of Peyton, was among those that were at the county seat last week transacting business.

Mr. Frank Stoops, about four miles east of Peyton, made a trip to Olympia, Wash., recently to look after some real estate of his at that place.

Mr. Ed Williams, south of town, was at the Springs recently.

Miss Rena Hendricks went to Colorado Springs on Thanksgiving morning with the intention to stay this winter.

[illegible]

Miss Grace Epperson of this city, who attends school at Colorado City, spent her Thanksgiving here visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. M. P. Easor was hurt in a runaway this week. While driving in town from her home two miles from town, her horse became frightened and ran away. When the horse was finally stopped Mrs. Easor had been dragged about twenty feet. She was not seriously hurt.

Mr. T. Jones of Colorado Springs was in town Sunday looking up mining interests.

A fine line of millinery and a shoe making shop have been opened up here. Joe Woodland Park people can now equip themselves at home from head to foot.

Fire broke out in Walker's house Sunday. Before the fire department arrived the fire had been extinguished.

The I. O. O. F. and Yeomen gave a dance and supper Thanksgiving evening. A large crowd attended and everybody reports an unusually good time.

[illegible]

Mr. T. S. Barnett left on Tuesday for a visit to his old home, Eldorado, Ill. He expects to be absent until after the holidays.

Mrs. Dora Patterson was in the Springs on Friday.

Mrs. W. W. Emery of Ellicott spent a few days at the home of D. T. Cuthbert.

The Knights of Pythias gave an entertainment and supper at their hall on Thanksgiving night to their families, the Rathbone Sisters and their families and a few invited friends. It was a grand success in every way. A very pleasing programme was given and a fine supper was served. These entertainments are always very pleasant and help to promote a feeling of good fellowship among friends and neighbors.

Miss Bessie Cuthbert spent Thanksgiving in Pueblo with her cousin, Will C. Cuthbert, who has been employed by the D. & R. G. railway at that place, as telegraph operator for the past 16 months.

Mr. Wm. Henderson spent Thanksgiving in Falcon and attended the K. P. entertainment. He is stationed at Flagler.

Mr. F. C. Smith, superintendent of the Rock Island, was a pleasant visitor at the local office on Tuesday.

The Rock Island extra gang, consisting of about a dozen "outfit" cars, was at the station most of the week.

Mr. Connor, who relieved T. S. Barnett as agent at the C. & S. depot, left on Saturday, to accept the agency at Ft. Collins.

[illegible] spent the afternoon at Judge Morton's at Crystola, Sunday. They were highly entertained with music and a general social good time. All felt that it was good to be there.

[illegible]

Prof. and Mrs. Jones spent Thanksgiving at Limited.

There was a good congregation out to hear the Thanksgiving sermon preached at Table Rock by Dr. Boyle. Dr. Boyle dined with Mr. and Mrs. Stonebeck.

Mr. George Newbro has moved his family from the ranch to his town residence for the winter.

Mr. Wilson of Calhan is teaching the Gwillim-ville school.

Mrs. Della Mercer came up from Pueblo on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. Arnold will move from the John Pring ranch east of town to the vicinity of Pueblo.

Dr. Barnett was in town on Thanksgiving day on business and dined at George Newbro's.

The guests at Dr. Rupp's on Thursday were Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Boyle, Willie Boyle, William Beckwith and others.

Dr. McConnell and family dined at the Allis restaurant on Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. Hewitt has gone east on a visit.

Mrs. Galley spent Thanksgiving day with Mrs. Dulin.

Miss Mary Atkinson has returned to Colorado Springs.

The "himmle" party at the parsonage on last Friday afternoon was well attended and was a success in the amount of work accomplished.

The damage from the recent storm on the divide was very great. Hundreds of trees were uprooted and chimneys, fences and outbuildings blown over and destroyed.

The farmers have been storing their hay in town and there is a good supply for shipping or in case of storm.

Mrs. Peterson, who has been ill at the residence of her son south of Table Rock, has recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Beatty of Spring Valley dined at the residence of Mr. Stonebeck on Thanksgiving day.

Joe Lambert was in Monument on Friday buying coal for the school at Cherry.

George Stamm has moved his family to the Pitz ranch for the ensuing year.

Wes Gilley and family are en route to Longmont where they will farm the coming year.

The school at Spring Valley is again without a teacher, the former teacher having been called home by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. Crow and daughter, Mrs. Allison, dined at the parsonage on Friday.

There was the usual attendance at the Thanksgiving ball at Woodman hall. An elegant supper was served at Rupp's restaurant to fifty persons.

Mrs. Lita Keene, who has a host of friends in this place, has been quite ill in Pueblo, but is reported as out of danger.

John Pebble has gone to Fountain where he has a week's work with his thresher.

Mrs. McConnell spent Saturday with Miss Lena Walker who has been quite ill, while the family were attending the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Welty.

Will Walker, who has been home on a visit, has returned to Jarvis Military academy in Denver.

The Woman's association will hold their annual Christmas bazaar at Woodman hall on December 20. Articles suitable for Christmas gifts will be displayed and marked at prices to sell. Supper will be served.

An unfortunate collision between two Monument citizens in the postoffice last Sabbath morning resulted in the destruction of some of the fixtures of the office and a new suit before Justice Elliott on Tuesday afternoon as well as causing great excitement in the community.

The Thanksgiving exercises at the

[illegible]

CONGRESS'S BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 6.)

men which the requirec increase of the navy makes necessary.

I commend to the favorable act on of the congress the measure now pe ding for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late David D. Porter

commend also the esta lishment of a nat ona navy reserve and of he grade of vice admiral. Provisions should be made, as recommended by the secretary, for suitable rewards for special merit. Many officers who rendered the most distinguished service during the recent war with Spain have rece ved in return no recognition from the congress.

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INCREASED RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Forest Reserves—Pensions Show Not Increase in Number and Amount—Patents.

The total area of public lands as given by the secretary of the interior is approximately 1,071,881,662 acres, of which 917,935,380 acres are undisposed of and 54,746,182 acres have been reserved for various purposes. The public lands disposed of during the year amount to 13,453,887.96 acres, including 63,425.09 acres of Indian lands, an increase of 4,271,474.89 over the preceding year.

The total receipts from the sale of public lands during the fiscal year were $4,379,758.10, an increase of $1,309,620.76 over the preceding year.

FOREST POLICY.

The results obtained from our forest policy have demonstrated its wisdom and the necessity in the interest of the public for its continuance and increased appropriations by the congress for the carrying on of the work. On June 30, 1900, there were thirty-seven forest reserves, created by presidential proc amations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an area of 46,235,529 acres.

During the last year the Olympic reserve, in the state of Washington, was reduced 265,040 acres, leaving its present area at 1,323,840 acres. The Prescott reserves in Arizona was increased from 10,240 acres to 423,680 acres, and the Big Horn reserve in Wyoming, was increased from 1,127,680 acres to 1,150,-080 acres. A new reserve, the Santa Ynez, in California, embracing an area of 145,000 acres, was created during this year. On October 10, 1900, the Cross Creek forest reserve, in Wyoming, was created, with an area of 58,-320 acres.

PENSIONS.

At the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension roll 993,225 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the year was 45,344. The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was $134,100,696.34, and for navy pensions $3,761,583.41, a total of $137,862,130.65, leaving an unexpended balance of $5,642,768.25, to be converted into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous years expenditure of $107,077.00. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress.

The act of May, 1900, among other things provides for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act to $250 per annum. The secretary of the interior believes that by the operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between 23,000,000 and 24,000,000.

[illegible] national undertaking, ordered by the congress each decade, has finally reached in the collection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its manufacturing and mechanical resources, its richness in mines and forests, the number of its agricultural districts, their farms, and products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to sociological conditions.

The labors of the officials in charge of this bureau indicate that the law of March 3, 1899, requiring the completion of the four important and most desired subjects, namely, population, agricultural, manufacturing and vital statistics, will be completed within the prescribed limit.

Civil Service Reform.

The civil service incident to the above inquiries is now practically finished, and as a result, the population of the states and territories, including the Hawaiian islands and Alaska, has been announced. The growth of population during the last decade amounts to over 15,000,000, a great numerical increase than in any previous census in the history of the country.

Bulletins will be issued as rapidly as possible, giving the population by states and territories, by minor civil divisions. Several announcements of this kind have already been made, and it is hoped that the last will be completed by January 1. Other bulletins giving the results of the manufacturing and agricultural inquiries will be given to the public as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

Lack of Trained Force.

The director, while confident of his ability to complete the different branches of the undertaking in the allotted time, finds himself embarrassed by the lack of a trained force properly equipped for statistical work, thus raising the question whether in the interest of economy and a thorough execution of the census work there should be retained in the government employ a certain number of experts not only to aid in the preliminary organization prior to the taking of the decennial census, but in addition having the advantage in the field and office work of the bureau of trained assistants to facilitate the early completion of this enormous undertaking.

I recommend that the congress at its present session apportion representation among the several states as provided by the constitution.

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DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN EXTENDING ITS WORK.

Irrigation Problems Receiving Careful Consideration—Increased Appreciation of the Work.

The department of agriculture has been extending its work during the past year, reaching further for new varieties of seeds and plants; co-operating more fully with the states and territories in research along useful lines; making progress in meteorological work relating to the weather bureau; looking into the forest and character of food adulteration; outlining plans for the care, preservation and intelligent harvesting of our wood lands; studying soils that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions, and hoping to clothe desert places with grasses suitable to our arid regions. Our island possessions are being considered that their people may be helped to produce the tropical products now so extensively brought into the United States.

Inquiries into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year, and help has been given to many localities, and scientific investigation of matters of the states and territories have been inaugurated.

Irrigation Problems.

Irrigation problems in our semi-arid regions are receiving careful and intelligent study. Certain important features of the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress.

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That there may be secured the best service possible in the Philippine islands, I issued, under date of November 10, 1900, the following order:

"The United States civil service commission is directed to render such service as may be practicable to the civil service board, created under the act of the United States Philippine commission for the establishment and maintenance of an honest, efficient civil service in the Philippine islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine islands, upon the request of the civil service board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States civil service commission."

The civil service is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance. Its reports are fully set forth in Andrew Mutch, Emil Stern, George Klobuchar, Markus Gorsa, all of Glenn, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Aquilla Ewing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 28th, 1900, viz: Aquilla F. Hall, of Peyton, Colo.; H. E. 8170 for the lots 1, 2 and 3 and N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Aquilla F. Hall, Frank G. Brown, Charles G. McGhee and George L. Hall, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Aquilla Y. Hall, heir of Frank B. Hall, deceased, of Peyton, Colo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of District Court at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 24th day of December, 1900, on timber culture application No. 4102, for lots 6 and 7 and E. ½ S. W. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names as witnesses: Aquilla A. Hall, Frank G. Brown, Charles G. McGhee and George L. Hall, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Josef Tomsic, No. 3972, for the E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 12 S., R. 66 W., 6th P. M.

He name the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew Mutch, Emil Stern, George Klobuchar, Markus Gorsa, all of Glenn, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Aquilla Ewing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 10, 1901, viz: Andrew Mutch, U. E. 6825, for the E. ½ N. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ Sec. 29, T. 12 S., R. 60 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Josef Tomsic, Asher L. Stern, George Klobuchar, Markus Gorsa, all of Glenn, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion, Nov. 14, 1900.
Last insertion, Dec. 19, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 19, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 28th, 1900, viz: Austin A. Hall, of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8170 for the lots 1, 2 and 3 and N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, George L. Polko and Georg Bingen, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Sula Murman, H. E. 8,188, for the E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8, S. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, Andrew G. Dovin and George L. Polko, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George L. Polko, H. E. 8,187, for the E. ½ S. W. ¼, W. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles M. Triplett, Andrew J. Hendricks, Mrs. Cora Hendricks and Mrs. Amanda Sayles, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 28, 1900, viz: Joseph Fink, of Sopris, Colo., H. E. 8352, for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 13, Tp. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Natah Bontempelli, Andrew B. Pierce, Wesley E. Cooperrider and Reinhold Reiser, all of Sopris, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Bingen, H. E. 8,506, for the E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, George L. Polko and Andrew G. Dovin, all of Calhan, Colo.

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Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Walker, H. E. 8,515, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Andrew Dovin, George L. Polko and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: John Kakaras, H. E. 8,629, for the E. ½ N. E. ¼ E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, George L. Polko, Andrew G. Dovin and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Gibbor, H. E. 8,889, for the S. ½ N. E. ¼ E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles M. Triplett, Andrew J. Hendricks, Mrs. Cora Hendricks and Mrs. Amanda Sayles, all of Peyton, Colo.

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He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Andrew Dovin, George L. Polko and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. GORDON, Register.

First insertion, November 21, 1900.
Last insertion, December 26, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
Nov. 17, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intent on to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Andrew G. Dovin H. E. 8,140 for the S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ Sec. 6 W. ½ N. E. ¼, S. ½ S. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, George L. Polko and Georg Bingen, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Sula Murman, H. E. 8,188, for the E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 8, S. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, Andrew G. Dovin and George L. Polko, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George L. Polko, H. E. 8,187, for the S. ½ S. W. ¼, W. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles M. Triplett, Andrew J. Hendricks, Mrs. Cora Hendricks and Mrs. Amanda Sayles, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 28, 1900, viz: Joseph Fink, of Sopris, Colo., H. E. 8352, for the N. W. ¼ Sec. 13, Tp. 13 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Natah Bontempelli, Andrew B. Pierce, Wesley E. Cooperrider and Reinhold Reiser, all of Sopris, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Bingen, H. E. 8,506, for the E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, George L. Polko and Andrew G. Dovin, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Walker, H. E. 8,515, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Andrew Dovin, George L. Polko and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: John Kakaras, H. E. 8,629, for the E. ½ N. E. ¼ E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 24, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, George L. Polko, Andrew G. Dovin and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: George Gibbor, H. E. 8,889, for the S. ½ N. E. ¼ E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, George L. Polko, Andrew G. Dovin and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901 viz: George Bingen, H. E. 8,506, for the E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Paul Harbay, George L. Polko and Andrew G. Dovin, all of Calhan, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 18, 1901 viz: George Walker, H. E. 8,515, for the S. E. ¼ Sec. 27, T. 11 S., R. 62 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Perbulla, Andrew Dovin, George L. Polko and Paul Harbay, all of Calhan, Colo.

J. R. GORDON, Register.

First insertion, Nov. 14, 1900.
Last insertion, Dec. 19, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 19, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 28th, 1900, viz: Austin A. Hall, of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8170 for the lots 1, 2 and 3 and N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Aquilla F. Hall, Frank G. Brown, Charles G. McGhee and George L. Hall, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Aquilla Y. Hall, heir of Frank B. Hall, deceased, of Peyton, Colo., has filed notice of intention to make final proof before the Clerk of District Court at his office in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 24th day of December, 1900, on timber culture application No. 4102, for lots 6 and 7 and E. ½ S. W. ¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names as witnesses: Austin A. Hall, Frank G. Brown, Charles G. McGhee and George L. Hall, all of Peyton, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on January 18, 1901, viz: Josef Tomsic, No. 3972, for the E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 36, T. 12 S., R. 66 W., 6th P. M.

He name the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Andrew Mutch, Emil Stern, George Klobuchar, Markus Gorsa, all of Glenn, Colo.

Also notice is hereby given that Aquilla Ewing-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before United States Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., on January 10, 1901, viz: Andrew Mutch, U. E. 6825, for the E. ½ N. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ Sec. 29, T. 12 S., R. 60 W., 6th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Josef Tomsic, Asher L. Stern, George Klobuchar, Markus Gorsa, all of Glenn, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion, Nov. 14, 1900.
Last insertion, Dec. 19, 1900.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
November 19, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of District Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 28th, 1900, viz: Austin A. Hall, of Peyton, Colo., H. E. 8170 for the lots 1, 2 and 3 and N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 7, Tp. 12 S., R. 63 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Aquilla F. Hall, Frank G. Brown, Charles G. McGhee and

A. A. Dobson of Roswell was up for the Knights' supper.

Miss Sarah Gwillim, teacher at the Granger school, spent Thanksgiving at her home in Roswell.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Loomis entertained Mr. Nels Sarrenson and family on Thanksgiving day.

Mr. and Mrs. Marls ate their Thanksgiving dinner at the home of S. J. Dyer.

Rev. G. W. Bell of Eastonville preached at the school house last Sunday evening to a good audience. Mr. and Mrs. A. Stewart had their little daughter christened.

Rev. Garrett, a well known and much liked minister of the Free Methodist church, preached at the school house Friday and Sunday nights of last week.

Mr. Henry Dierker made a flying trip to the Springs on Friday.

Mr. Will Brown of Colorado Springs spent Friday in the village.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Thanksgiving day was fine and the ice on the lake was too, and almost every body that could skate, both old and young, were enjoying it and those who could not skate, enjoyed looking at those who could. Some of the boys amused themselves cutting holes in the ice and catching fish with a snare, some of them weighed from 15 to 18 ounces.

Mr. Percy Reynolds went to Manitou to spend Thanksgiving with his mother and friends.

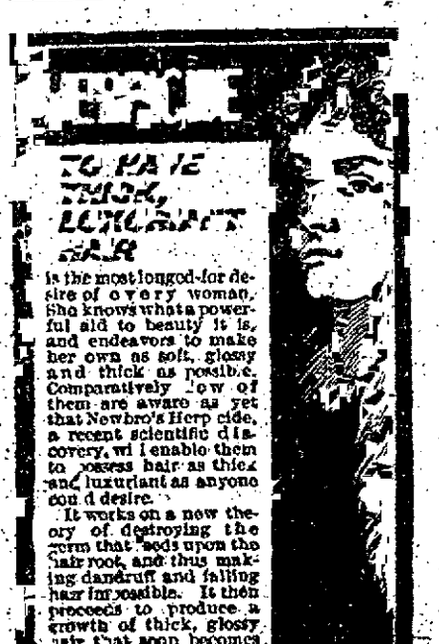
Miss Hazel Howard came home from Manitou where she is attending school to spend the Thanksgiving vacation with her mother and sister.

Miss Maud Howard spent Saturday visiting Mr. Porter's family in Manitou.

Mr. H. Davis and Harvey Longwell spent Thanksgiving in Woodland Park.

The people at Crystola are trying very hard to get their mill up before very cold weather sets in. The work is progressing rapidly.

Mr. B. C. Jewet and wife, Miss Maud Howard, Messrs. Thompson, Brown


TO MAKE
THICK,
LUXURIANT
HAIR
is the most longed-for desire of every woman. She knows what a powerful aid to beauty it is, and endeavors to make her own as soft, glossy and thick as possible. Comparatively few of them are aware as yet that Newbro's Herpicide, a recent scientific discovery, will enable them to possess hair as thick and luxuriant as anyone could desire.
It works on a new theory of destroying the germ that feeds upon the hair root, and thus making dandruff and falling hair impossible. It then proceeds to produce a growth of thick, glossy hair that soon becomes the pride of its owner.
One trial will convince you of its virtues.
FOR SALE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORES.

school house were held in Miss Maddox's room on Wednesday afternoon. A goodly number of parents and friends were present to encourage pupils and teacher. Mr. Mathis provided the children with a box of candy.

Mr. Charles Fox, who has been living on the Cummings ranch, has rented the ranch which has been occupied by Mr. William Crow.

Mr. Bishop and son have been hauling grain from Table Rock this week.

Miss Lizzie Myers has entered the Women's Hospital Training school at Pueblo to take a three years' course in nursing.

Miss Ada Guire has been visiting in Denver.

FOUNTAIN

Union services were held at the Free Methodist church Thanksgiving, Rev. Emerson being the principal speaker of the day.

Last Monday morning, the mercury dropped to 3 above zero.

The Postal Telegraph linemen stopped at the Link over Sunday.

Fred Quick has gone to Delta to make final proof on 160 acres of land.

George Jarvis of Colorado City spent Sunday with relatives in the city.

William Ferren, who has been spending the summer at Battle Lake, Wyo., returned home for the winter.

Rumor says Fountain will have a new creamery in the near future. A great benefit would be derived therefrom, especially to the ranchmen of Fountain valley.

C. C. Child's turkey shoot was quite a success, and a fine lot of turkeys would be hard to find.

Hall and Littington shipped a trainload of cattle to Kansas City on Tuesday.

J. W. Beggs, an old-time citizen of Fountain, stopped over to see his friends last week.

Lockhart sent a trainload of feeders to Fowler last week.

George Clarke, who has been spending the past week in Colorado Springs, returned home yesterday.

The Thanksgiving dance at the city hall was a grand success. About 40 couple enjoyed themselves until early in the morning.

Several of Fountain's representative people took a "Trip to Chinatown" on last Saturday night.

There will be a grand turkey shoot at Little Buttes on next Saturday. Everybody is invited to attend.

EXPOSITION EXPENSES.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Commissioner Peck's report of the expenditures of the Paris commission for the year ending November 15, 1900, was sent to the senate today. The total amount expended was $939,465. The principal items were:

Experts salaries $147,604; buildings $191,427; jury $53,779; clerks, salaries $63,145; general employes salaries $49,965; guards $24,051; traveling expenses $52,530.

E. J. NISCOMB, M. D.
University of New York, 1883.
SPECIALIST
Diseases Peculiar to Women.
Diseases Peculiar to Men.
Diseases of the Stomach.
Chronic Ulcers of the Leg.
Nervous, Skin Diseases, Nasal Catarrh.
Cancers, Tumors and Goitre.
The modern treatment of consumption. Rooms 21 and 24 De Graff block, 118 North Tejon street.

The government justly appreciates the services of its soldiers and sailors by making pension payments liberal beyond precedent to the men, their widows and orphans.

PATENTS.

There were 26,540 letters patent granted, including re-issues and designs, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; 1,660 trade marks, 682 labels and 93 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 19,956. The total receipts for patents were $1,258,228.35. The expenditures were $1,247,827.58, showing a surplus of $110,400.77.

The attention of the congress is called to the report of the secretary of the interior touching the necessity for the further establishment of schools in the territory of Alaska, and favorable action is invited thereon.

HAWAII.

MARKED PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT OF ISLANDS.

Interesting Information Given in the Report of the Governor to Which Attention is Invited.

Much interesting information is given in the report of the governor of Hawaii as to the progress and development of the islands during the period from July 7, 1898, the date of the approval of the joint resolution of the congress providing for their annexation, up to April 30, 1900, the date of the approval of the act providing a government for the territory thereafter.

The last Hawaiian census, taken in the year 1896, gives a total population of 109,020, of which 31,019 were native Hawaiians. The number of Americans reported was 8,485. The results of the federal census, taken this year, show the islands to have a total population of 154,001, showing an increase over that reported in 1896, of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent.

There has been marked progress in the educational, agricultural and railroad development of the islands.

In the territorial act of April 30, 1900, section 7, of the said act, repeals chapter 34 of the civil laws of Hawaii, whereby the government was to assist in encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the republic, especially irrigation. The governor of Hawaii recommends legislation looking to the development of such water supply as may exist on the public lands, with a view of promoting land settlement. The earnest consideration of the congress is invited to this important recommendation and others, as embodied in the report of the secretary of the interior.

THE CENSUS.

LACK OF TRAINED FORCE HANDICAPS THE WORK.

Permanent Bureau of Experts Recommended in Interest of Economy and Thoroughness.

The director of the census states that the work in connection with the 12th census is progressing favorably. This na-

The extensive exhibit at Paris of the products of agriculture has made the people of many countries more familiar with the varied products of our fields and their comparative excellence.

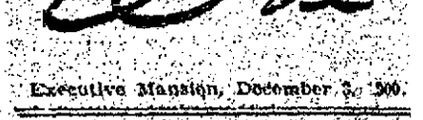
The collection of statistics regarding our crops is being improved and sources of information are being enlarged, to the end that producers may have the earliest advices regarding crop conditions. There has never been a time when those to whom it was established have shown more appreciation of the services of the department.

LATER NEWS.

IMPORTANT MATTERS NOT DEALT WITH ELSEWHERE.

Labor—Civil Service—Sale of Public Records — District of Columbia Centennial—A Word of Caution.

In my annual message of December, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law.



Executive Mansion, December 3, 1900.

HAIR NATURALLY ABUNDANT
When it is Free of Dandruff, It Grows Luxuriantly.
All preparations and dandruff cures as a rule, are sticky or irritating affairs that to no earthly good. Hair when not diseased, grows naturally luxuriantly. Dandruff is the cause of nine-tenths of all hair trouble, and dandruff is caused by a germ. The only way to cure dandruff is to kill the germ and so far, the only hair preparation that will positively destroy that germ is Newbro's Herpicide—absolutely harmless, free from grease, sediment, dye matter or dangerous drugs. It allays itching instantly, makes hair glossy and soft as silk. Destroy the cause, you remove the effect—dandruff.

Kodol
Digests What You Eat.
Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of improper eating. Prepared only by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago.
Price 50 cts. Full sized bottle contains 2½ times the trial size. Book all about dyspepsia and its cure mailed free.